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THE GOLD DEFICIT CANARD.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

THE RUMOR STARTED BY SPECULATORS—SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON AT THE CREDENCE GIVEN THE STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes your correspondent explicitly to deny all the published statements regarding an alleged deficit in the Treasury. There is and has been no deficit of a dollar or cent. It is known that all stories to the contrary are scandalous expedients, devised to assist exasperated gold speculators in their last desperate extremity. The Secretary has no statement to make, other than the official monthly statements, which, it is unnecessary to explain, are responsible representations of the condition of the public finances. It is a matter of surprise in official circles that this groundless fiction should gain credence. The story is nothing but the reproduction of a lifeless scandal.

[The report of the alleged deficit of $10,000,000 in the coin of the Treasury, and which is officially denied through our Washington correspondent, originated in Wall-street, where it was used to lessen the credit of the Government, and further the designs of the clique in the bull movement in gold. The parties who used this rumor to help themselves in a financial way supported it by an explanation that the money had been lent to the Syndicate by the Government, to aid in carrying on their operations, and that the Secretary did not dare give out to the country what he had done. It was also said that the Syndicate had received more bonds than they had paid for, and that in this way a deficit arose in the gold account, the amount of gold which ought to have been received being included in the debt statement as having been paid in, when it was still retained by the Syndicate. All kinds of rumors were started about this alleged $10,000,000 deficit, which will be set at rest by the authorative denial of the Secretary.]

THE FEELING IN WALL STREET.

Ever since the rise in gold to 119 and a fraction in the early Spring, there have been rumors circulating in Wall-street that it would suddenly recover from its present stagnation and rally to 140, or some such fabulous figures. Also, that an immense clique has been formed, which has been quietly absorbing all of the gold in the country, and that when circumstances combine to favor the project, gold will go up like a sky-rocket, involve Wall street in ruin, and bring enormous fortunes to the coffers of those holding gold. In fact, there have been numerous prophets who would not let the gold question rest, but insisted that before the end of Summer or the beginning of the Autumn season a second Black Friday would ensue, far more disastrous than the one of four years ago. It would differ from the former, however, by the bull clique coming out triumphant, it being alleged that the Government has not gold enough in the Treasury to break the market when once the bull clique put on the screws.

These prophets, when questioned as to the reliability of their information, assume a mysterious air, and talk learnedly of the large amount of imports which call for coin in payment of duties, and produce tables of figures showing that our exports are so small that coin naturally flows out of the country instead of accumulating in the banks and treasury. They also point to the large quantities of coin which the Government is required to disburse in payment of interest upon its obligations, and which is sent out of the country to European bondholders.

They also assert that the Treasury and the Syndicate are in relations of a complex nature, and that notes of the latter are counted as cash gold in the regular published exhibits. Besides this, they aver that a large deficit exists in the cash gold of the Treasury of at least $10,000,000, and that this amount has been spirited away in some mysterious manner. Finally, they hint in a half intelligible way of some person who is at the head of a pool with $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 of greenbacks at his disposal, which he is at liberty to use in any manner which will corner gold, the Government, and the business men of the country generally.

This person, who lives in such a vapory kind of golden existence, and who seems to have all power in the greenback, gold, and stock market, either to put prices up or down as he wishes, is said to be Jay Gould. The amount of gold which he is said to be carrying at present for himself and the parties whose interests are intrusted to him is between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Of course, these allegations by men who are supposed by many to be *au fait* in the affairs of Wall-street have a tendency to encourage speculation, and to keep merchants and the business community generally in a state of excitement and uncertainty. Importers are afraid either to lay in a stock of goods, and pay the duties, or bring over just enough to supply the requirements of their customers for the time being. Act as they may, they are made innocent parties to gold gambling, and as the bulls and bears can keep track of their wants and operations much better than they of the schemes of the gold operators, the merchants are completely at their mercy.

It is difficult to obtain any reliable information regarding the schemes and operations of the bull or bear cliques in gold faster than they develop in the ordinary course of events, for the very obvious reason that such news could be of immense pecuniary value, and could be sold out in Wall street, if there were no doubt of its authenticity, for an immense amount. A TIMES reporter called upon Jay Gould, yesterday, at the offices of Osborn & Chapin, and requested an interview, which, being granted, the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Gould, I have called to ascertain your views upon the gold question, as it is rumored that you are at the head of a powerful bull clique, and that you intend to get up a great gold corner.

Mr. Gould—I don't see how you heard that; I am doing very little in the market; in fact, I am almost out of it. Things are as dull as a funeral in Wall-street just now. Nearly everybody is away at the watering-places for the Summer, and there is hardly enough doing anywhere to pay office rent.

Reporter—Well, I heard that you were improving the Summer months in buying up all of the loose gold in the country, and that when the pleasure-seekers get back to Wall-street you will make it lively for them. Is there any truth in the report?

Mr. Gould—I don't know that there is. If I thought that gold would go up I should buy some. If I thought it would stay where it is I should let it alone. If it seemed likely to fall I should go short. It is a mere matter of business, like anything else. If gold pays better to deal in than stocks I trade in it. If the stock market is the liveliest I deal there.

Reporter—But they say you have an immense quantity of gold on hand which you loan out to merchants as they need it, and that you use it in various ways for the present, and that by and by you intend to call all of this gold in, and by locking it up create a corner; is this true?

Mr. Gould—It is hardly possible for me to buy or sell either gold or stocks in Wall street, in large quantities or small, without rumors of the most astonishing magnitude being started concerning my operations. If I should draw a check of $50 at a bank in the morning, before night the rumor would probably be started that I was engaged in locking up money. It will be time enough to accuse me of locking up gold when it actually occurs. As I told you, I am doing very little in the market at present.

As it was evident that upon the gold question Mr. Gould would only deal in generalities, and adroitly evade leading questions, THE TIMES reporter withdrew, and wended his way across the road to the office of Hon. Rufus Hatch, who is said to be opposed to Jay Gould in the gold and stock market, at present. Mr. Hatch is a "bear" when Mr. Gould is a "bull," and vice versa. Mr. Hatch is one of the great operators of Wall street, and has a numerous and strong financial following. It is sometimes difficult to find out upon which side of the fence Mr. Hatch operates. Last Spring he believed in an advance in the price of gold. Since the collapse of the bull movement he has changed his tune, and sings in a lower strain. He talks 1.10 for gold, and looks with disfavor upon attempts to advance the price. Unlike Mr. Gould, Mr. Hatch is always ready to talk upon any financial question, and does not possess half the reputation for scheming and mystery of his wily antagonist. While he is always ready to converse upon any topic, it is not always correct to set down what he says as safe to buy or sell upon in the Stock Board.

Reporter—Mr. Hatch, what is your opinion of the stories which have been floating around for some time regarding a sharp advance in the price of gold?

Mr. Hatch—I think that I never heard more foolish and absurd rumors. Why, the causes which were at work last Spring to advance the price of gold have in a great measure disappeared. The Treasury is growing richer in gold every day, in spite of what is said to the contrary. Our cotton crop is about going to Europe, and as it is very large, the gold which will come over in return cannot help but depreciate the price here. The Treasury has shown its policy of selling gold whenever it reaches any exorbitant figure, and it is plain enough that no clique can take all of the cash gold which the Government can offer. I think that Pacific Mail is a much better investment than gold at current prices, and believe that more money will be made by those who buy that stock and hold on to it until the business of the Company is regenerated, than by those who try to bull gold, with both the Government and the laws of trade against them. So far as I am concerned, I have not gone short of gold heavily, nor do I think it would be wise to do so, as it would only aid the bull clique, whose great desire is to secure a large short interest, when it would be easy enough to move up the price a few points, and so oblige a confiding public to part with its hard-earned money. These are a few of my views on the gold question.

The reporter moved away in good order from the den of the "bear" in gold and bull in Pacific Mail, and called at the banking-house of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.

Reporter—Mr. Clews, I called to ascertain your views upon the gold question. You are aware that there have been all sorts of rumors concerning a project in the street, on the part of several of the great stock operators to lock, up and corner gold. Can you give me any information about it and your views concerning the feasibility of such a scheme?

Mr. Clews—I have been absent from the street for some days, upon a short vacation, and am really not familiar enough with the stories regarding gold to give any opinion which would be at all satisfactory. I see, however, no reason why gold should advance in price from natural causes, although it might, perhaps, be forced up a few points by a band of operators. If gold were left to itself, I think it would decline in price, although it is difficult to tell any thing about it, as that experiment, of all others, has never been tried. I think it would be better for the business of the country if the papers would leave off discussing the gold question, as every article upon the subject tends to awaken an interest which the speculators turn to account.

Mr. Greenough, of Henry Clews & Co., being questioned upon the subject said that if gold goes up it is probable that the price will advance, but that if it goes down it will decline. He also said that if the price advances gold ought to be a good purchase, but that, on the contrary, if it goes down it will be a good sale. He thought that no one in the street had a more settled idea of the gold question than was contained in his remarks, and if anybody had he should like to be introduced. Mr. Greenough was in a very good humor, and laughed quietly as he bade the reporter good day.

The truth is, no one in Wall street has any idea at all about the probable course of gold which is any way reliable, excepting, perhaps, two or three of the giant speculators, and they won't tell. The gold market yesterday was quite stagnant, until nearly at the close of business, when some lively bidding on the part of the clique left the price at 115⅝@115¾. The $1,500,000 of Treasury gold was sold at prices varying from 115.20 to 115.40.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows to-day, the constitution of Rebeccah Degree Lodges was so amended that candidates may be elected by a majority vote. A report making changes in districts, principally in New-York and Kings, was adopted, except that Lodge No. 336 was continued in District No. 5. The charges against Wellsville Lodge No. 295 were dismissed and its charter restored. It was decided, by a vote of 65 to 106, that no member of the Grand Lodge could represent more than one lodge. It was resolved that the next election of officers of subordinate lodges be held at the last regular meeting in December, and that the present officers continue in office till then. The action of the District Grand Committee in the case of Morning Star Lodge No. 128, which expelled one Ashley for offenses, was affirmed.

THE NEW-JERSEY BRICK-YARD MURDER.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Coroner's inquest was concluded to-day in the case of Simon George, the Frenchman who was fatally beaten near the Singack brick-yards a few nights ago. A girl named Rose Eckhart testified that she saw one McCarthy and a youth named Nugent strike one of several Frenchmen with heavy clubs, on the night in question. Nine of the twelve jurymen gave in a verdict implicating Nugent and McCarthy and several others in the death of George. The other three jurymen only implicate the two named. The whole country around is excited over the murder; for though such fights have frequently occurred thereabouts among brick-yard laborers of different nationalities, this is the first having a fatal termination.

VIENNA NOTES.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SHOW.

STORIES OF THE SHAH—THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT—A CHESS TOURNAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

The Shah is said to be well pleased with his quarters at the Luxemburg Palace and well satisfied with the arrangements made for his comfort. But this does not render him particularly grateful or polite. A story is now current which will probably be sent you by another correspondent more at length, and hence I give it briefly here: The day after his arrival the Empress sent an officer to ask his Persian Majesty at what time he would pay his respects to the imperial family at Schönbrunn. Perhaps an hour was indicated when it would be convenient to receive him. The Shah replied that he should call at Schönbrunn whenever it pleased him to do so, and that a person in his rank did not take orders from any one. That evening the Empress left for the country on account of indisposition. When the Shah did come he was received by the Emperor and Prince Rodolph, and after waiting a long time looking about in every direction, he asked the Emperor where his wife was, as he should very much like to see her. A cool reply that the Empress had been obliged to go into the country for her health, left him pensive and silent. Unless he makes a very humble apology for his rudeness, the Shah will not be apt to see this beautiful and spirited lady. A review had been announced for to-day, but I see no signs of it, and presume it has been countermanded. The Shah visited the exposition to-day with the Emperor, and both of them looked worn out with fatigue. The Shah was constantly gaping. He just looked at the entrance to the American Department, then turned hastily away, turned up his nose at the "Sleeping Beauty," and walked straight to the English Department. There the Emperor said, "Mr. Owens, of the British Commission." The Shah raised his glass, looked at Owens with the most supercilious and lackadaisical manner, then pushed on without a word or a nod. Large crowds gathered on each side, and it must be confessed that sight-seeing under such circumstances was a little vexing. At the Persian Department the Emperor left his guest, evidently to his great delight, and the Shah walked slowly through the lane made for him by the police, turning his glasses from side to side upon the women, but never acknowledging a salute in any fashion. He went to his pavilion, where a great crowd followed him, looking very weary, very seedy, and very much bored. There I left him, with a band playing the Persian Hymn for his entertainment, and with the reflection that your readers have had "*assez du Shah.*" As he wants to prolong his stay here, and as he appears to take very little interest in the exposition, it is suggested that he finds the Luxemburg a nice place for literary work, and means to write up his diary there.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

On entering the American Department at the exposition, one is at once struck by the large quantity of space occupied by our exhibitors. Roughly speaking, I should say that we have just three times the amount of space necessary, and probably four times as much as any other nation. From the very beginning, we were quarreling about space. We were constantly asking for "more," and came near a war with England, because that country had possession of a certain amount of space which we coveted. Thousands of dollars have been spent in enlarging our department, our annexes, and halls, and one spot, covered in at great expense, is now lying absolutely idle. To scatter articles about over all creation is not only an expensive operation, but a great injustice to visitors. In fact, our follies are numerous, and I can only indicate them in few words in order to keep my space for more profitable matter; but I must say that whoever is responsible for these demands for space, and for these vast arrangements for goods which could be better seen in one of the galleries, is morally accountable to the American people for incredible folly and for reckless extravagance. I presume that several persons have cried for "more space" in succession, nobody knowing just what was wanted or just the proper thing to do.

FIGURES CONCERNING THE SHOW.

When speaking of the general financial condition of the exposition, I intended to mention the reports in circulation here about a probable conflagration, and which has already been sent over by telegraph. How the report first started is more than I can say, but not a doubt can exist about the uneasy feelings of many exhibitors. The exposition is not only a losing operation in itself, but all the outside enterprises are losing also. The restaurants and cafés, except those along the Prater Allee, are universally empty, and thousands of napkins and white table-cloths are only soiled by the dust. When it was found that all the petty little stands demanded prices equal to the Trois Frères, everybody went to the latter place by preference, and now two or three really good restaurants are taking nearly all the custom. The prices are so exaggerated that very few care to eat within the grounds. In consequence, failures are occurring every day. Tracy & Jewett, the men who first made the charges against the old commission, and upon whose statements the reports to Washington were based, have failed and run away. They leave large debts behind them, and I am told owe one man $10,000. They left their employes here utterly destitute, and only a moment ago I signed my name to a subscription list started among the Americans for their relief. Kune's "American Restaurant and Bar" has also failed, and has been turned into an Austrian beer-shop, (although the Stars and Stripes still float above it,) and it is said that others here will speedily follow suit. When a business man has to borrow $25,000 to start an establishment, and then finds his expenses about twice as much as his receipts, it is very evident that he will continue only so long as his hope holds out. The moment he finds that he cannot pay expenses, much less interest on his capital, and replenish his stock, he is going to fail. The important question is the manner of getting out of business. Some prefer to leave between two days; some prefer a good incendiary. Two or three fires have already set people thinking upon this question, and reflection has led to some uneasy rumors. Last night, when returning from the "Volk's Garten," where Ed. Strauss, and two military bands had been making music for a large and brilliant assemblage, I was startled by the alarm of fire in the direction of the Prater. Engine after engine rushed by at a gallop, blowing a horn to clear the way, and it was said that the whole corps of firemen had been signaled to the exposition. At my hotel it was rumored that the Weltausstellung was—not on fire, but fired. The distinction will be readily perceived. Taking a cab I hastened to the spot, but was stopped at the entrance by a cordon of police, and was very soon blockaded in. After a time word came that it was not the exposition building that was on fire, but a restaurant close by, that of Elsass-Lorraine. Getting back was difficult, for at the first cry of fire everybody rushed to the Prater, seemingly with the preconceived idea that the building would be burnt sooner or later, and that the hour might have then come. So far as the main building is concerned, the bare suspicion is a great outrage, but I fear it can be truthfully said that nine-tenths of those who have established themselves around it would like to see their buildings well on fire. It is a losing game all round, and some way out must be found. By their rapacity the Viennese killed the goose of the golden eggs at once, and they can never do away with the effects of the newspaper reports about their early greed. I may add that the restaurateurs who made charges against the old commission are now making other charges, and I believe they have counted among their assets, or for all assets so far as I know, the sum of 3,000 florins said to have been paid Baron Schwartz upon his personal and private demand. At any rate, these two men have caused a large amount of scandal here, and the names of Jewett and Tracy will not be pleasantly recalled in the records of Vienna.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT.

You are probably aware that a chess tournament is now going on here, with representatives from several countries. We have Paul Morphy for a champion, but he has been holding back thus far in order to see the contest narrowed down to three or four of his peers. Yesterday there were five games between Rosenthal and Anderssen, with the Scotch gambit, which were won by the latter after a four hours' battle. There were other trials. Schwartz, after a brilliant opening against Mr. Blackburne, had made a bold push forward with his knight, capturing queen's bishop's pawn, when pressed by a vigorous *riposte* by his adversary. He then precipitated his defense, lost a piece, and was almost immediately mated. Thus far Messrs. Anderssen and Blackburne have each won three games; Messrs. Rosenthal, Paulsen, and Steinitz, two games; Messrs. Herel, Gelbfuhs, and Bird, one and a half each. Great interest is taken in the tournament, and we are anxiously waiting for the heavy weights to begin at each other.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

THREE TRAIN HANDS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon the Chillicothe accommodation-train, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, collided with a freight-train east of Montgomery, totally wrecking both locomotives and baggage-cars. Three train men were killed, and three others badly scalded. The names of the victims are as follows:

Killed—James Parwing, brakeman; Mr. Howard, baggage-master, and Charles Kalther, fireman.

Scalded—Edward Parker, Walter Rhodes, express messenger, and one of the engineers.

The passengers all escaped unhurt with one exception, a gentleman who was in a baggage-car, and who was slightly injured.

W. W. Peabody, Superintendent of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, telegraphs to this city from the scene of the accident that the collision was due to the watch of the conductor of the freight-train being fifteen minutes slow. He says the conductor and engineer ran away as soon as the accident occurred, and adds later: "We have arrested the conductor, and have a warrant for the arrest of the engineer, both of the freight-train. We intend to prosecute them for murder." He says the passenger-coaches were thrown from the track, but no one was hurt. The road will be clear for trains by midnight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Henchman's lubricating oil-works in Chelsea, Mass., were burned, yesterday morning, with their contents. The building was owned by Messrs. Clark & Woodward, who lose $6,000; insured for $3,000. Henchman's stock was valued at $5,000, besides some $12,000 worth of machinery which is a total wreck. The stock and machinery were insured for $12,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire at Waterford, Racine County, Wis., which broke out early Wednesday morning, destroyed Weage's brick store, occupied by Hey & Christiansen, Christiansen's shoe-shop, Harden's carriage-shop, and Hollenbrake's blacksmith and wagon shops. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

A. H. Hughes & Co.'s pottery, in North Cambridge, Mass., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $8,000; insured.

FUNERAL OF HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The funeral of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith took place at noon to-day, from his late residence. His remains were conveyed to Christ Church, the following distinguished gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Judges Read, Stroud, Cadwalader, and Ludlow, J. J. Barclay, Hon. Wm. Darlington, Peter McCall, and H. J. Williams. The carriages were few in number, only conveying the pall-bearers, members of the family, and household servants. The church was filled with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased gentleman. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Foggo and Hodge. The interment took place in the family vault in the old burial-ground of Christ Church, at the corner of Fifth and Arch streets.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPEDITION.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 21.—One of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring parties, in charge of Lieut. Hoxie, United States Engineers, has been greatly delayed in the season's operations by the desertion of two packers, who took thirty-two mules and horses, stripping the party of transportation. Lieut. Hoxie immediately started in pursuit, aided by the Sheriff of Beaver County, and after traveling several nights succeeded in capturing both men and animals. This delay prevents the party from making the rendezvous at Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, as was contemplated, but it will not impair the results of the season's work. Lieut. Wheeler, with the main force of the expedition, is between Fort Wingate and Camp Apache, Arizona. Lieut. Marshal, in charge of the party which started from Denver, is near Fort Wingate. The general results of the exploration are satisfactory. The national astronomical observations at Ogden, under Lieut. Wheeler, are approaching completion.

THE PRESIDENT.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The President and party arrived here last evening, and are quartered at Congress Hall. A reception was held at 12 o'clock to-day, and about 5,000 people were presented to the President. He has enjoyed his trip exceedingly, and is in excellent health and spirits. He will leave here for New-York City on the 3 o'clock train to-night.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The work of rebuilding the South College has commenced. It will include extensive alterations within and without, two large lecture-rooms, improved dormitories, &c. The necessary funds are supplied by the liberality of John N. Hungerford, Esq., of Corning, a Trustee of the College and an Alumnus of 1846.

BREAK IN THE DELAWARE CANAL.

KIRKWOOD, Del., Aug. 21.—Fourteen boats were washed into the meadows by the break in the canal. The following are among the boats: Late and Early, Mary Josephine, Lady Loretto, Mary Brady, McKeever, Hamlet, Flying Fish, and Hattie Dibant. Several will be total wrecks.

THE WESTERN GRANGERS.

THE OHIO MOVEMENT.

WHAT THE FARMERS COMPLAIN OF—EXTRAORDINARY COURSE OF THE RAILROADS—PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873.

Persons traveling from the East hear comparatively little of what is known as "the Farmers' Movement," or "the Farmers' Granger" until they get west of Ohio. So much so is this the case, that it is a subject of general remark among travelers. The reason is very easily explained. The people of Ohio are conservative by nature, and take notice of important passing events or movements without making much fuss about them. Besides, they are differently situated from the people of the States further west. In the first place, all the great through-line railways from the east to the west traverse this State, and, in the second place, there are such diversified interests in Ohio that they furnish at all times a better home market for farm products than is found in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, or any of the North-western States. Nevertheless, grain in vast quantities, and cattle and sheep and hogs in great numbers are shipped from this State to the Eastern markets, and of course the farmers and stock-raisers here are not without their grievances respecting rates of transportation over railroads. Hence they are to some extent following the example of their co-laborers of the Mississippi Valley States in organizing societies called Patrons of Husbandry or Farmers' Granges, which is one and the same thing. A grange embraces a certain amount of territory—say a township, or two townships, or a whole county even—in which a husbandry society is formed. But as I said before, there are not many of these farmers' organizations in Ohio. They are confined exclusively, so far as I can learn, to the southern part of the State, where grain and live stock are raised more extensively than in the northern part. They have gone quietly about what little they have done, making no conspicuous parade either of their grievances or what they propose to do for relief. A distinctively Farmers' Convention has not yet been held in any county in the State, for the purpose of making political nominations, and the time between to-day and that of the election on the second Tuesday in October is so short that no one anticipates, this year at least, such an uprising, in a political sense, as is seen in Illinois, Iowa, and the North-west generally.

But you desire to know just what the farmers want, and what they are driving at. There is not enough said here, either by the newspapers or by the politicians, for one to gain an intelligent idea of the object of the farmers' movement in this region, but I have this morning had a long and interesting conversation with Mr. J. H. Klippart, so long and widely known as the head of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. To him I am greatly indebted for information. Recognizing Mr. Klippart's great fund of knowledge as an agriculturist and scientist, the granges have appealed to him over and over again to become their chief advocate in Ohio. He has steadfastly refused to do so, and whenever an opportunity presents itself he does his best to discourage the whole thing. No one feels a greater anxiety for the prosperity of the agricultural interest of Ohio than he, yet he believes this grange movement in the West is fraught with danger to the peace of the country. He thinks it will in the course of a year or so fall flat as Know-nothingism did, or else it will develop into a farmers' war like unto that in France in 1789, when the farmers openly resisted the dictation of Louis XVI. and of the Church as to what should be tilled in this field, or to whom they should sell their products. Mr. Klippart fears that the indignation of the Ohio farmers will reach such a pitch that they will not only exhaust all civil means of redress, with reference to their oppression by railroad corporations, but that, led on by political demagogues, they will ruin their own interests by demanding too much.

That there is just cause even in Ohio for complaint on the part of agriculturists no one will question on becoming acquainted with the practices of the railroad companies in the matter of freight charges. It is only from large commercial points that fair and reasonable rates can be secured for grain consignments to the East. In fact all the railroads tax the people on freights received at points to make up for the low rates that are enforced where competition enters the field. I will illustrate my meaning. It costs about double as much to ship a car-load of freight from Chillicothe, Ohio, to Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as it does from Cincinnati, 100 miles further west, to Baltimore. More than this, a person shipping from Chillicothe to Baltimore has to pay as much per car-load as one who is shipping from St. Louis, Mo., between 400 and 500 miles further west.

Take another example—one that perfectly astounded me when I was told it to-day by Mr. Klippart. The little town of London, just west of Columbus, on the Pennsylvania Central Road, is the seat of Madison County, and the centre of a great stock-raising country. The monthly sales of stock at London are attended by dealers from far and near. It seems incredible, but is said to be a fact, that a car-load of live stock can be shipped to New-York by way of Chicago, 300 or 400 miles to the north-west, for $15 less than from London, direct to New-York, and that this thing is done by many stock-dealers every month in the year.

It is precisely such unjust, unreasonable, and outlandish discriminations as these, in every form, that have given rise to this revolt among the farmers. And there is still another phase to be presented in justification of this agricultural agitation. The farmers, as a class, are even discriminated against in making shipments from way stations to the principal markets of the State. They must have enough grain or live stock to fill a car "chuck up," or else the railroad will not take it for them, and they are thus obliged to sell to the middle-man at the station for half price, and that middle-man realizes all the profit. But men in other avocations can get their wares carried to market, whether in great or small quantities. The farmers have long seen and felt these outrages. They have borne up under them as best they could from year to year, hoping that relief would come in some shape or other after awhile. But, instead, they are persuaded that the railroad corporations are bearing down upon them harder and harder, and robbing them of the larger portion of the profits of their toil, and this in the face of the apparent unjustness of their policy. Hence they have determined upon the course so many people throughout the West already deplore.

In Ohio, however, the relation of the granges to the Republican and Democratic Parties is not one of intense hostility, (leaving the new-fangled third party out of the question.) The farmers have a representative upon each ticket, and the platform of each party holds out promises to them. I have noticed, also, that much is being yielded to them in the way of nominations for the Legislature. Wherever one party nominates a professional man, the other very quickly avails itself of the little advantage to be gained by bringing out a representative farmer. In this manner the agricultural interests will very likely have an influence in the next General Assembly much more potent than for a number of years preceding. It will be fortunate indeed if they can find a remedy for their grievances through legislation; but I have my doubts of their ability to do so, because there is to-day plenty of law in this State against unjust charges for freight and passengers on railroads, but the trouble is it can't be enforced.

TROTTING.

LEE PARK, WILKESBARRE, PENN.—POSTPONEMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 21.—The attendance at the Lee Park races to-day was about as large as yesterday, many staying away on account of the drizzling rain, which had been falling all day. At 2 o'clock the clouds broke away, and the sun appearing, the track was soon in excellent condition. The first race was for colts 5 years old and under for a purse of $200—$100 to the first, $50 to the second, $30 to the third, and $20 to the fourth. There were four entries, but only three started. The race was won by Eddie, a br. g. from Phillipsburg, N. J. He took the first, third, and fourth heats in 2:30¾, 2:48, 2:51.

The next was a 2:50 race for a purse of $500; $250 to the first horse, $125 to the second, $75 to the third, and $50 to the fourth. Seventeen horses started, and five heats were trotted. The s. g. Daniels, owned by J. S. Baker, of Seneca Falls, took the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:34, 2:35, 2:38½.

The third race was a 2:30 race for a purse of $800; $400 to the first, $200 to second, $130 to third, and $80 to fourth. Six horses started. The first heat was won by Spotted Colt, the second by Norwood, and the third, fourth, and fifth by Star, owned in Philadelphia, the time for each respectively being 2:33½, 2:36, 2:33½, 2:34, 2:38. The last heat was not finished until it was almost too dark to see the horses, and rain was falling slightly. To-morrow is the closing day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—A pouring rain that has prevailed all day to-day caused a postponement of the races set down for the third day of the Fall meeting at Hampden Park. If it does not rain they will be continued to-morrow, and it is hoped that the meeting can be ended on Saturday, for which day the great open-to-all race is now set down.

FOREST CITY PARK.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—At a trot at Forest City Park this afternoon, between the stallions Emery Fearnought and Palmer Knox for $1,000, the former won in three straight heats. Time—2:46½, 2:46, 2:41.

ALLEGED INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The official vote of the election for a new Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company was announced this afternoon, after which the old Board of Directors held a meeting, the proceedings of which have not yet transpired. The application for an injunction to restrain further proceedings in the matter of this election, referred to in last night's dispatch, was made before Judge Treat in the United States District Court to-day, and was refused on the ground of insufficiency of notice to the parties interested. The application was made by Edward A. Whitcomb, State Agent of Indiana. The morning papers to-day have lengthy accounts relating to the affairs of this Company, and statements to the effect that most high-handed and unblushing frauds were perpetrated in this election, the principal of which was tampering with the ballots after they were cast. It is alleged that ballots for the Lewis ticket were abstracted and ballots for the Peck ticket substituted for them.

After the announcement of the election of a new Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, this afternoon, the old oBard, with the exception of John Hogan, formally resigned, and the new Board were installed. Wm. J. Lewis was then elected temporary President, and A. P. Stewart temporary Secretary. There are eight members of the old Board in the new one.

THE MURDER OF SHERIFF LAW.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—Advices from Fulton, Mo., say Sheriff Law, who was shot by the lynchers of the old man Kessler a few days ago, is in a dying condition. The Coroner's jury have not yet rendered a verdict in the case, but Judge Buckhardt and Attorney General Ewing are prosecuting a rigorous investigation into the matter, and it is probable that in a few days the guilty parties will be known.

POLITICS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Democratic Party in this city has squarely divided, and each of the two wings has put a legislative ticket in the field. Ex-Mayor McCoppin has developed into an out-and-out railroad man, and is a railroad candidate for State Senator, together with Jeremiah Clark. The Democratic Municipal Convention, which is claimed to be anti-railroad, has nominated Philip Roach and A. J. Bowie for State Senators. The Tax-payers' independent ticket in this city is gaining strength daily. The same is true of the independent anti-railroad movement throughout the State.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention has nominated for State Treasurer A. T. Mooreland; for Commissioner, Jacob Juchler; for Superintendent of Education, A. B. Norton. The entire ticket is considered a fair one. The Convention has adjoined sine die.

RIGHTS OF RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 21.—At the adjourned term of the Supreme Court of this State, held at Concord, in the case in equity of the stockholders of the Ashuelot Railroad Company against John Henry Elliot, trustee of the mortgage bondholders of the road, brought for the purpose of redeeming the road and compelling Mr. Elliot to account for his management of it for the last twelve years, the Court decided for the plaintiffs. Mr. Elliot's defense against the claim was on the ground that the rights of the stockholders had been foreclosed by special act of the Legislature passed for that purpose, but the Court overruled that defense.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—In addition to the regular session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to-day, a popular session was held this evening in the large hall. Prof. F. B. Hough read a paper on the "Duty of the Government in the Preservation of Forests," and one by L. H. Morgan, on "Architecture of Indian Villages, in New-Mexico, Mexico, and Central America," the latter illustrated by drawings on a black-board by Prof. Morse. This session was largely attended by citizens generally. On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the Association will be invited to an excursion among the islands, and Tuesday to a clam-bake.

FRACAS IN A LIQUOR-STORE.

At a late hour, last night, John Airy, aged twenty-eight, the steward on the steam-ship Egypt, in company with several other men employed on the steamer, went into Caulfield's liquor-store, at the corner of West Houston and West streets, and while in there created a disturbance. During the fracas which ensued, John McDermott, the bartender, struck Airy on the forehead with a club, inflicting a severe wound. Airy was taken on board the Egypt, and attended by Dr. Crimmins, the ship's surgeon. McDermott was not arrested.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Late last night Jesse Columbus, of No. 117 Charles street, and Gerald Fitzgerald, of No. 21 Horatio street, indulged in a quarrel which resulted in Columbus being shot in the left arm by Fitzgerald, and severely wounded. He was attended by Dr. Ensign, and taken to his home. Fitzgerald was arrested.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

COMMUNIST PRISONERS TO BE SENT TO THE ARMY IN CUBA—CARLIST STRENGTH—ADVICE FROM ESPARTERO.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The prisoners taken by the Government forces in their encounters with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents, are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish Army in Cuba.

The total strength of the Carlist forces operating in the north is estimated at 28,000 men of all arms.

The Government is actively progressing with the organization of new levies, amounting to 80,000 men, to take the field against the rebels.

A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles.

Gen. Espartero has advised the Madrid Government to appoint Gen. Manuel Concha to the chief command of the Republican forces in the northern provinces bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and Gen. Moriones to the command of Navarre.

The Cortes, by a vote of 66 yeas to 63 nays, has consented to the trial by the civil tribunals of Bonitas, of one of its members, who participated in the Cantonal insurrection.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* says the Carlist forces under Elio, Dorregaray, Lizzaraga, Ollo, and Don Carlos, amount to twenty-five strong battalions.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS—THE SIEGE OF BERGA RAISED.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Minister of War has received dispatches announcing that a battle has taken place near Berga between the Republicans and Carlist insurrectionists, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former.

After a desperate conflict, the insurrectionists were utterly defeated, with a loss of ninety killed and 300 wounded. Among the latter are Gens. Saballs and Tristany.

The siege of Berga has been raised and the insurgents are in full retreat.

FRANCE.

THE CONSERVATIVE FUSION BLOCKED BY THE WHITE FLAG—DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Opinion Nationale* of to-day says that the negotiations looking to a fusion of the Conservatives of the Assembly with the Legitimists, in the interest of the Count De Chambord, have suddenly come to an end, in consequence of differences upon the question of the national flag.

M. Bouillerie, Minister of Commerce, has written a letter to M. Duval, in which he says the differential duties upon grain imported into France in American and other foreign vessels will continue to be collected until the 1st of October next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

END OF A LONG ARGUMENT—THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defense in the trial of the Tichborne claimant, concluded his address to the jury to-day. Mr. Kenealy commenced to speak on the 22d of July, and has occupied the attention of the Court every day since with the exception of the usual adjournment from Saturday to Monday, and an extra adjournment from the 31st of July to the 5th of August, in consequence of the illness of a juror.

PORTUGAL.

LAYING THE CABLE TO BRAZIL BEGUN.

LISBON, Aug. 21.—The work of laying a cable from this point to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has commenced.

The steamer having the wire on board set out this morning.

ITALY.

DESTRUCTION OF A BAND OF ROBBERS.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Government has received intelligence of the destruction of a noted band of robbers who have for a long time operated in the vicinity of Salerno. Six of the brigands were killed and the rest captured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—1 A. M.—Cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain, high barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and continued low temperature reported from the States of the Atlantic coast. Easterly to southerly winds, calms, and generally clear weather in the Gulf States, and thence northward to the lake region. The barometer continues lowest in the North-west, where the temperature has risen and generally clear weather, with light south-westerly winds prevail, except in Minnesota, where increased pressure, lower temperature, and northerly to westerly winds are reported. Light, variable winds, with increased cloudiness and less pressure, in the lower lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, light south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with partly cloudy or threatening weather with light rains.

For the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States increasing barometric pressure, light easterly to southerly winds, continued low temperature, and light rain on the coast.

For the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and westward to Kansas, light south-easterly to south-westerly winds, rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley stationary to rising barometer, light variable winds, gradually shifting to northerly and westerly, lower temperature, and areas of light rain.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 69°; 6 A. M., 68½°; 9 A. M., 70°; 12 M., 70°; 3 P. M., 72½°; 6 P. M., 73½°; 9 P. M., 72°; 12 P. M., 70½°. Average temperature yesterday, 70¾°.

THE LITTLE FALLS MURDER.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Simon George, who was fatally beaten at Little Falls, N. Y., the other night, was resumed this morning. The evidence elicited went to show that the deceased was battered and beaten with sticks and stones by a party of drunken Irish laborers in the brick-yards, because he was a Frenchman. Several other Frenchmen were beaten at the same time. The inquest was adjourned at 12:30 until 2 o'clock. The guilty parties have not been identified, and no arrests have been made.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND SPECIMENS BEQUEATHED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The will of the late Elias Durand directs his son to "present all my botanical works to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, to be placed in the botanical-room for the use of workers, and to save them the trouble of running to the library;" and also, to "have my collection of botanical specimens securely packed, and sent by express to the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, of Paris, France, to be added to a larger collection which I presented to that institution in 1868."

THE WATERING PLACES.

EARLY TERMINATION OF THE SEASON.

ACTIVITY OF THE EXPRESSMEN — HUGE LOADS OF BAGGAGE COMING BACK TO THE CITY.

The past ten days of storm and almost continuous rain have made a sudden change in the fortunes of the watering-places and Summer resorts, especially along the Atlantic coast and in the Northern States. Each one of these days has seen the departure and return of families from these places to their City homes. In New-York any ordinary observer can see this. Not a train from the North or East arrives without heavy baggage-loads, and from morning until night express-wagons, with piles of huge trunks, valises, and carpet-sacks of every shape, make, and material, rattle over the pavements and deliver the articles, principally uptown, on the west side. True it is that many loads are taken to the hotels; but that is usual in August. During this month so many persons come to the Eastern Metropolis from country towns and the large inland cities, that New-Yorkers usually attribute the increased express traffic to the semi-annual influx of strangers, who are brought here by the opening of the Fall trade in dry goods and other staples which they need for their customers in the North, South, East, and West. These "drummers" and wholesale men throng the vestibules, reading-rooms, and parlors of the Broadway hotels just now, and many of them have brought their families to the City for a visit, according to yearly custom. These visitors, though numerous, are, according to the railroad and expressmen, on whom our reporters called, only a tenth of the daily arrivals in this City.

The fact is, that the people are coming back from the watering-places; the Summer season, which began late at all of them, has prematurely collapsed, and most of the hotel proprietors, it is believed, have lost heavily. None of them, if their own statements, made before the advent of the storm, were sincere, had any fear for the ultimate success of their Summer speculations. Now they are on the verge of despair in many instances, and regard the season of 1873 as one of the most disastrous they have ever experienced. This was told our reporters by the express and provision shippers to different points. With regard to the return of the people to New-York, the result of the last few days' inquiries at depots, steam-boat wharves, and express offices show the following facts:

One of the first offices visited was that of Adams Express, where Mr. Ackerman, the Superintendent of the express on the Southern New-Jersey Road, was found. As Mr. Ackerman's duties have familiarized him with the condition, past and present, of Long Branch and the country towns studding the coast and hills for 500 miles south, he was deemed good authority. He said, in reply to the reporter's question, that the season at Long Branch was broken, and the people were coming home.

"Taking a retrospective glance at it," said he, "I deem it one of the poorest seasons ever known at the Branch. Why, Sir, when I went down early in the Spring to make my arrangements for the Summer business the hotel-keepers were all in the highest possible feather, fully expecting a magnificent season and preparing munificently for it. To begin, then, they met with serious misfortune by the tardy opening consequent on the cold weather we had in June. Then came a rush during the race-week, but I will tell you that even then the crowds seen at Long Branch were only transient for the most part; that is, they came in the morning and went home by the evening train. They did little or nothing for the hotel-keepers. Of course the cottages were always occupied from the time the weather permitted until the present. But, with the exception of the West End, I do not believe that any one of the hotels has been filled with boarders for a whole week during the season. Now, since the storm, which began last week, the few who have been staying at the hotels have begun to thin out and return home. One of the best indications of the success of a season is found in the quantity of provisions and necessaries shipped to the place daily. Well, Sir, I can tell you that our shipments of this character alone are one-third less every day this week than they were during the previous one. Again, to prove still further that families, or, as we call them, the solid people, are leaving the Branch, nearly every train and baggage express to New-York has a lot of baby-cribs and perambulators. When the children cannot enjoy the sea-breezes, and are compelled to sleep under heavy blankets, they are brought home, and their parents naturally go with them. A visit to Pier No. 28 North River any morning will convince you that the season at Long Branch is breaking up. We did not expect it would do so until about the middle of next month. Sept. 20 has always been regarded as the last day of the season; but Aug. 20 has practically closed the business this year. To be sure, people will go down to the races, and even spend a day or so at Long Branch for a few weeks to come; but the steady boarders are leaving, and no new ones take their places."

The National Express Company's clerks knew that they were getting a great deal of baggage from places out of town, but could not specify its character. Their baggage-man at the Grand Central Depot, however, stated that the morning train from Lake Mahopac on Monday brought one large car-full of trunks and baggage, and also that every train from that place during the rest of the week had on board large quantities for City delivery.

A reporter called on the freight clerk of the New-York Transfer Company, which does a large share of the City express delivery. He made the following statement: "The season at all the extreme northern Summer resorts is coming to a sudden termination. Our company is not sending any more baggage from this City to them; but every train returning brings with it piles of trunks and valises for City delivery. Of course, we always receive large quantities of baggage from different parts of the States, and especially at this time of the year, when the Fall trade begins and purchasers arrive; but I refer now particularly to our receipts from watering-places. Each river boat brings from fifty to sixty pieces a day from Saratoga, Long Branch, Sharon Springs, the Adirondacks, Catskills, and White Mountains, representing on an average five families to every steamer. The occasion of this sudden increase in returning luggage is, without doubt, the severe and long-continued bad weather we have recently experienced. We deliver daily in this City about 2,200 pieces, of which only 200 go to the hotels; 2,000 are distributed among the private residences on the avenues and cross-streets up-town. We infer from this that the Summer resorts will be closed much earlier than usual. The business of the City expresses has vastly increased within the past fortnight. I speak now of the large concerns. There are many expressmen who are not generally known doing a good trade with the river boats. Of these I cannot say anything positive. I hear, however, that they, too, are more active than usual. Westcott's people work half the night, I hear, so much baggage do they receive. Their figures, of course, I do not know, but they must be very large. Their delivery is probably apportioned similarly to ours, the mass going to private residences.

At the Grand Central Depot, from morning until night, trains arriving from the several places east and west, and north are heavily laden with the personal effects of returning tourists and persons Summering in the rural regions along the roads. The baggage department is crammed all the time with trunks and valises. The place is besieged by people clamoring for their property all day long, and Mr. Dickson, the baggage-master, and his men are kept hard at work. Speaking to our reporter about the vast amount of baggage he apparently received, he said that on Monday, and every day since then, the baggage-trains were immense. There were 200 pieces from Saratoga by the Monday morning train alone, and 120 from Richfield Springs and other places. The afternoon train brought with it as much more, and of every day since the same can be said. He said there was no doubt that the season was broken, and that people were leaving Saratoga, Sharon Springs, New-Haven, Newport, and the different little wayside country towns, at which so many families had sojourned this year. He had heard complaints of the early closing from a great many, and he knew from the baggage arriving that the steady and paying boarders were coming back to the City. A good many were going out yet, but they were merely persons making short trips and moving from point to point rapidly. While Mr. Dickson conversed he worked as did his employés, who were receiving and storing incoming baggage faster than they delivered what had already arrived. At every part of the depot the same state of affairs was visible. Men were as busy as they could be with trunks, cribs, and family luggage sent that day from the different watering-places. Passengers from Nyack, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Haverstraw, Tarrytown, and other places on the Hudson River said that the boarding-houses were fast losing their guests and that the hotels were half empty already. People who had just come in from Connecticut and Rhode Island said the same of their States. Little money had been made, the farmers at the depot said, and the hotels had suffered principally. The season had been late everywhere "Down East," and when it did begin in good earnest the storm came up and upset it.

Even the boarding-houses in the towns of New-Jersey have been losing their guests, many of whom, according to the expressmen, have been transporting their household goods to New-York since Monday. The evidence of this fact can be found at the Jersey City Ferries daily. From them trucks and wagons of trunks and baggage come every morning and afternoon, and are carried, not to hotels, but to private dwellings in this City and Brooklyn.

A stroll through the avenues and cross-streets on the west side any evening now, will furnish additional proof of the return of New-Yorkers from their Summer resorts. There is more life visible in fashionable quarters now than there has been in any August of the past six years.

With regard to the influx of strangers it is safe to say that it has begun and is likely to be greater than that of last year at this time, when many, who can and will visit New-York now, were kept at home by the Presidential campaign, which was peculiarly interesting to Southern and Western men. They had to postpone their annual trip to the East last year, and are not likely to lose it this year. In fact, hotel-keepers in this City say that the indications of a very busy Fall season for them are strong. Some of the houses are full already, and expect to be until the middle of November. Long Branch and neighboring watering-places will benefit largely by the advent of this throng, as many, if not all, will pay a visit to the sea-side before the hotels shut up altogether.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA.

ORGANIZATION AND SUBSISTENCE OF THE FORCE WHILE IN CAMP—EFFECT OF THE BAD WEATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873.

In my hurried letter, yesterday, I gave you a short description of the troops of New-Jersey in camp here, and of the manner in which they are supplied with provisions, &c. I will now particularize more fully. This State keeps in her Arsenal at Trenton, a complete outfit of everything that is necessary to put a small army of 3,000 men in the field at a day's notice. There she has tents of every description, camp furniture, kettles, tins, pans, plates, knives and forks, and, in fact, everything that is needed for the comfort or convenience of a soldier when in the field. These supplies are in care of Quartermaster General Perrine, who is a veteran of many years' standing, and is thoroughly posted on what a soldier wants, and what it is desirable and necessary he should have. He is also the Commissariat Commandant of the State, and supplies the required provisions. On the Governor's issuing directions for a brigade camp, proposals were advertised for, that the contract for each article might be awarded to the lowest bidder. Answers came from all parts of the State, and very low prices were obtained by this plan. It is no small joke to feed even 1,700 men, as can be seen from the list of provisions provided as specified below. Each company Quartermaster makes a return to the Regimental Quartermaster of the number of men in the company, and the Brigade Quartermaster in turn receives the returns and draws on the Quartermaster General.

The daily rations are ¾ pounds of sugar-cured ham, or 1¼ pounds fresh beef, and 1¼ pounds bread to each man; also, 15 pounds of dry beans, the same quantity of brown sugar, 10 pounds of coffee, 10 pounds rice, 30 pounds potatoes, 4 quarts vinegar, 3¾ pounds salt, 3¾ pounds candles, 4 pounds soap to each 100 men. These supplies are carefully weighed and measured and are of the best quality of provisions, the hams, beef, and bread being of the best quality that can be purchased, the bread coming from a well-known baker in Cape May, who bakes for most of the hotels. It cannot be denied but that these provisions are ample to sustain a man for a whole day, but were it not for runs out of camp and extra meals I fear me most of the soldiers would be hungry at night. The reason of it is that these young soldiers are most of them green hands at camping out, and know not how to dispose of their rations to the best advantage. The dried beans in particular when first served out caused much fun and merriment, and were not appreciated. Sallies of wit about their being "cheerful fruit," "dry but nourishing," &c., were frequent, and few were used the first day. Now, however, the men are coming down to work more closely, and many a savory soup your correspondent smelt as he strolled through the camp about noon to-day. As for the vinegar it was a not appreciated article, and I doubt if a pint to 100 men was legitimately used.

The camp is arranged fronting toward the ocean, between it and which is the parade-ground, a beautiful piece of common. The guard-tents are on the outer line, while the others are arranged in precise military order. That of the General commanding is by the flag-staff, and is the largest on the ground. The tents consist of 500 A tents for the rank and file, 100 wall tents for the line and staff, twenty Sibley tents for the drum-corps, bands, commissariat and Quartermasters, and ten hospital-tents for the Commandants of regiments and the stores. These 630 tents make a fair-sized town, and present a very pretty appearance. On many of them are queer names and signs, as the taste and ingenuity of the inmates suggest. All of them have board floors, lumber being provided for that purpose. Many of the men have made stools, benches, tables, and other articles of furniture, of more useful than ornamental pattern, and in nearly every instance the inside of the tents look comfortable and neat.

The expense of this camping out is no small sum, but the amount is kept down to the lowest possible figure. When the whole force was in camp five years ago the cost was $10,000, and this year, with but half the force, it will probably cost $8,000. A much larger sum than this has been expended in the purchase of lumber, cots, and mattresses for the officers, &c., but as arrangements have been made to resell the same articles back again at a loss of about twenty per cent., four-fifths of this cost will be received back.

The weather, so far, has been abominable, being nothing but rain, rain. As a consequence, the men are uncomfortable, damp and cheerless, but bear up wonderfully under it, and are in good heart and make a good appearance. This (Tuesday) evening, a reception was given to the gallant Third Regiment by the Congress Hall Hotel, and was largely attended. The Governor's Island full band is in attendance with the Third, and played excellently. Gov. Parker, with many of the State dignitaries, was present, and after the close of the ball a handsome collation was served, when speeches were made by the Governor and others. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday there will be reviews, and then the camp will break up on Saturday.

THE SUNBURST ADVERTISING.

The old and frequently-argued motion for a writ of mandamus to compel audit of a claim for advertising, presented by the proprietors of a weekly paper called the *Sunburst*, against the City, was again argued before Judge Robinson, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday. The claim is for $415, for advertising under authority of "Boss" Tweed when at the head of the Board of Public Works, and $1,260 for advertising the polling places on the election of 1870, by direction of Cornelius Corson, both of which claims have been assigned to William F. McNamara. Both the old Board of Audit and the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment have refused to allow the claim, and several applications for writs of mandamus to compel audit and allowance have resulted in a denial of the motion, the last being by Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas. In reply to a statement of these facts by Mr. Andrews, of the Corporation Counsel's office, Mr. O'Gorman, on behalf of the claimant, said Judge Larremore first gave an order denying the mandamus "without prejudice," but by some oversight, and without notice to the relator, an order was entered of unconditional denial of the motion. The relator, in making his present motion, relies on his understanding of what Judge Larremore's original decision was. Judge Robinson said he would not interfere, but would allow the matter to stand over until the 4th of September, when an application could be made to Judge Larremore to settle his order.

ALFRED E. LAGRAVE.

The familiar case of Alfred E. Lagrave, held under civil orders of arrest for having fraudulently obtained goods from numerous merchants in this City, was reargued yesterday before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers. A decision had already been rendered by Judge Fancher, holding that those creditors who participated in procuring the arrest of Lagrave in France, and his extradition to this country, could not maintain the civil orders of arrest issued in their behalf. Several of the creditors, however, claim that they had not participated in Lagrave's extradition, and to that extent, therefore, the orders of arrest issued in their behalf were not affected by Judge Fancher's decision. Mr. Brooke, on behalf of the motion, offering to read the testimony on which Judge Fancher's decision was based, the opposing counsel objected unless a copy or synopsis was served on him. Judge Daniels thereupon granted an adjournment for that purpose.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The report of the Receiver, Daniel Chauncey, to the Directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company, shows the collection and receipt of $1,115,828 40, and the disbursement of $30,388 70; leaving a balance of $1,085,439 70. On this Mr. Chauncey was entitled to $20,000 commission, which he declined to receive, and the Board of Directors adopted a series of very complimentary resolutions in reference thereto. Messrs. Chas. R. Marvin and Abraham B. Baylis were elected Directors in the place of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased, and C. A. Sprague, resigned, and Wm. R. Bunker was appointed Secretary in the place of M. T. Rodman, resigned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE BISHOPS AND THE MASONS—A DUEL IN CLOSE QUARTERS—THE POSITION DESCRIBED—ITS RESULTS—THE RIVER PLATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, }
Saturday, July 26, 1873. }

The Bishop of Pernambuco has not only disobeyed the orders of the imperial Government. He has openly despised them. What I intimated in my last respecting the arrival of a fresh apostolic letter from Rome, touching the course of the Bishop, it seems is true; and that which then I could mention only as a rumor, circulating in Rua do Ouvidor, has since been confirmed by a mass of journals received from Pernambuco, showing clearly that the excitement over this clerical question has by no means subsided in that city.

THE BISHOP'S ATTITUDE.

By the decision of the imperial Government, emitted on the 12th of June last, the Bishop was told, in just so many words, that the Government which appointed him to the post he filled emphatically disapproved of his course toward the religious brotherhoods and the society of Freemasons, and censured him for his disrespectful language concerning the doctrine of the *placet*, which was a part of the political constitution of the Empire. He was also given thirty days within which to withdraw his offensive and rebellious pastorals. It now seems that on the very day he received this order from the Brazilian Government—the Bishop himself says with a kind of exultation, "Nay, in the same hour, and at the same instant"—he also received an apostolic letter from Rome, wherein Pio IX. approves in the warmest terms his whole course, and withal, gives to his subordinate instructions so entirely at variance with those contained in the decision of the 12th of June from the Government, that it would seem almost impossible that the struggle for supremacy between Church and State could be longer delayed here in Brazil.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

Heretofore it was a sort of contest at long range—a kind of artillery duel, wherein the opposing parties exchanged views upon antiquated and almost obsolete points of canon law, but did no very serious fighting. The hostile lines of infantry have now come in sight of each other, and there is every prospect of a general engagement.

THE POSITION.

The Government tells the Bishop that no apostolic letter can be published in this Empire, and have effect, till it has received the sanction of the *placet* of the civil power. The Bishop responds laconically and contemptuously, by doing the very thing forbidden. He publishes an apostolic letter received from the Pope, which letter came to him direct from Rome and had never been even seen by this Government previous to said publication. But the open hostility between the Government and the Church is equally manifest in the apostolic letter itself. In this the Pope, besides (as has already been said) sanctioning the course pursued by Don Vital toward the Masons, attacks Rio Branco, who had declared in the Senate, in his celebrated defense of his brother Masons, that the Papal bulls of excommunication issued against the society of Freemasons could not have been intended to have effect in Brazil, since here the society is practically nothing more than a benevolent association, doing all sorts of good work. The Pope, in reply, simply tells the Prime Minister that he is mistaken; and it is safe to say that when Rio Branco used that argument in the Senate he did not expect to receive so flat a denial straight from Rome, and from Pius IX. himself. It must be confessed, however, that the Pope ought to know something about the intended meaning of his own edicts against the Masons, and as to those issued by his predecessors, the gift of infallibility must certainly make him their only true interpreter!

WHAT MASONRY IS.

Rio Branco called Freemasonry in Brazil a benevolent society, sanctioned by law, and everywhere noted for its aiding in the promotion of all noble and philanthropic objects. Besides, it had nothing to do with religion.

In reply, the Pope says no! Brazilian Freemasonry is just what it is in Europe. It is an "impious and perverse sect." It is the "virus" of society. Its aim is "to put an end to the Catholic religion." It is "under the jurisdiction of the Church," and "the Church must annihilate it." The Government told the Bishop that he had no control over the organization of the brotherhoods, and, therefore, could not do such a thing as compel the expulsion of any of their members. The Pope tells the Bishop "you have complete jurisdiction over them, and that you may the more effectually weed out the corrupt and rebellious members of these brotherhoods, I give you authority to dissolve, at your pleasure, those associations altogether and to organize new ones." Could there be a wider divergence of intentions than this?

RESULTS.

It remains for me to mention the effect created here in the capital by the receipt of this positive intelligence that Don Vital, the Bishop of Pernambuco, had no intention of obeying the orders he had received from his Government.

The morning journals commented largely upon the fact. The Bishop's pastoral, with the new apostolic letter attached, was eagerly read and warmly discussed. And there was, as might have been expected, an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 12th inst. the vote of urgency did not pass; but on the 15th inst., the facts in the meantime having become fully known, it passed by an overwhelming majority, and the Minister of the Empire ascended the tribune to tell the Chamber what the Government proposed doing in the crisis.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Having counseled prudence in the discussion of the question, he assured the House that the Government had the means to secure compliance with its instructions; that the very case which had arisen had already been provided for; but that if, in the course of affairs, further legislation should be found necessary to secure obedience to the laws of the Empire on the part of those who now appear to be violating them, the Government would not hesitate to ask the passage of the required decrees. Finally he said that it had not yet been decided to suspend relations with the Internuncio, in this capital, although conferences would at once be opened with him upon the subject. These statements were received with loud applause in the House, and a similar reception was given to like statements by Rio Branco in the Senate. Since then, I understand that Monsignor Sanguini has had one conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but that it was fruitless in results we may well believe. How important a part the Monsignor plays in this matter may be concluded from the fact that his Holiness did not even design to communicate with him upon the subject, but sent his apostolic letter direct to the Bishop himself, a course altogether irregular, and specially adapted at this time, it would seem, to make the disrespect felt at Rome for the civil power all the more pronounced and decided. There are those who say that, in the face of such an affront, the Government should send to the Internuncio his passports at once, while others claim that the only radical cure for all this trouble is the complete separation of the Church from the State. This latter remedy, however, will not be applied in Brazil for a long time yet. That would be too much to expect for the present.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Besides tidings of this new and more belligerent phase of the clerical question, we have received, within a few days, most important intelligence from the River Plate. It is said that Gen. Mitre has suddenly concluded separate treaties of boundary, commerce, &c., with Paraguay. The Gran Chaco, claimed by the three Powers, Bolivia, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay, has been the chief obstacle to any such thing as a definite treaty of peace between the Argentines and the Paraguayans. During the war the Argentines had taken summary possession of Villa Occidental, a small town opposite Asuncion, and had signified their intention to claim all the Chaco track as far north as the Bahia Negra, on the Upper Paraguay, (latitude 19° 30'.) The Paraguayans had built the town of Villa Occidental, situated within gunshot of Asuncion, their capital, and commanding it. Naturally, then, they did not want to give it up, and undoubtedly this indisposition was strengthened by the support of Brazil. But there was a third claimant—the Bolivians—who say that the true dividing line between their Republic and the Argentine is the Rio Vermejo. They divide the whole tract, called "El Gran Chaco," into Chaco Austral, Chaco Central, and Chaco Boreal; and they have always claimed that the Chaco Austral is the only part belonging to the Argentines. By the treaty just made with Paraguay, it seems that the Republic is to receive back Villa Occidental from the Argentines, while the Rio Pilcomayo, which runs through the Chaco Central, is to be taken as the dividing line between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation. We hear, also, that Gen. Mitre will shortly set out for Bolivia, where, I presume, he hopes to supplement the work already done here and at Asuncion; and so, having played successfully the rôle of a great pacificator, he will return to Buenos Ayres just in time to receive the plaudits of his Government, and, possibly, the votes of his countrymen to succeed Sarmiento in the Presidency.

HONORS TO AN AMERICAN.

I observe that the Captain of the American bark Crown of Shields has been accorded the warm thanks of this Government for his noble conduct in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Brazilian bark Damao, wrecked a short time since on the southern coast of Brazil. As an American, I wish to express here the great pleasure it gives me to record this fact. Few know, or at least think, how much we owe to our gallant sailors; and only those residing abroad can fully understand the debt.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Winterhalter, the painter, who not long since died at Frankfort, where he went to finish the portrait of a lady, has left a fortune of 4,000,000 francs. His eight last paintings are now being exhibited in the art gallery of the above-named town.

A family festival of rare occurrence recently took place in Fischenthal, Canton Zurich, when M. Knecht, District Judge, and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding. A singular circumstance connected with the affair was that the pastor who joined the young couple, sixty years before, was present on the occasion. All three are still robust, and enjoy the best of health.

The London *Echo* remarks that the list of visitors to Baden-Baden seems lately to have been drawn up by an individual cherishing somewhat exaggerated views of the degree to which female emancipation should be carried. The following entry occurs among those of the earliest arrivals: "No. 1,473, Mme. Rosa Schreiber, wife of the first rabbi (*Ober-Rabbiner's Gattin*,) with her husband, a child, and a nurse."

"Antiquary" writes to the London *Times* to call attention to the fact that the house occupied for many years by Sir Isaac Newton, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, is still unprovided with one of the disks generally placed on the houses which have been inhabited by gentlemen of distinction. There are several in the immediate neighborhood, but this house is still unheeded. Its look is dirty and dilapidated.

A telegram received at Vienna from Cattaro, dated the 7th of August, stated that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Prince of Montenegro. A shot was fired at his Highness, who was seriously wounded in the face. Great excitement prevailed in the town. Nothing was known of the perpetrator of this outrage, and no details had at last accounts been received.

A return recently issued giving statistics of new work executed by the Telegraph Department of the English Post-office shows that from the 5th of February, 1870, to the 31st of March, 1872, a total of 46,146 miles of wire has been erected, 215 miles of underground telegraph laid down, (including twenty-three miles of pneumatic work,) and 248 miles of cable submerged. The total number of new instruments brought into use during the same period, less those which have been removed, is 6,421. These figures include private telegraph work.

Victor Hugo, says the *Athenæum*, has nearly finished a novel, which will be published in the month of February, 1874, under the title of *Quatre-Vingt Treize*, with the sub-title of "Premier récit: la Guerre Civile." The plot carries the reader for an instant to Paris, and the imposing figures of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat appear upon the stage; but the action takes place almost entirely in the Vendée. The relations of the Vendéens to the English, and those of the Channel Islands to the Breton coast, are illustrated by documents hitherto hardly known. An encounter between an English frigate and a French squadron is said to be grandly told.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that great consternation filled the Radical camp when it was announced that M. Henri Rochefort was about to start for New-Caledonia. He was sentenced to transportation by a court-martial more than two years ago, but on the plea that his health would not stand the voyage he was allowed by the late Government to remain in France. This indulgence formed the subject of an angry debate in the Chamber, but a medical board reported against the removal. It now appears that another board reported the ex-editor of *La Lanterne* and the *Mot d'Ordre* to be quite well enough to join his fellow Communists.

The *Swiss Times* notices that the higher Alps are attracting a large number of visitors this season, and some successful ascents are recorded, among others that of the Jungfrau, which has not been attempted by the Roththal since the catastrophe of last year. "A few days ago," it adds, "this dangerous experiment was successfully accomplished in eight hours and a half by Dr. Dubi, of Berne, accompanied by two guides from Lauterbrunnen. The return to the little Scheidegg, by way of the Silberlucke and the Guggi glacier, was accomplished in nine hours. A Frenchman, named Häberlin, is also reported to have made the ascent of the Finsteraarhorn by an entirely new route. On the 30th ult. a M. Lavater, of Zürich, succeeded in climbing to the summit of the Grand Combin, one of the peaks of the Great St. Bernard. It is the first ascent of the mountain this year."

The commercial statistics of France for the first half of the present year have been published. The total imports during that period amounted to 1,561,000,000 francs against 1,678,000,000 francs in the same period in 1872. Of this sum the precious metals amount to 221,000,000 francs against 211,000,000 francs in the first six months of last year. The total exports of France amounted to 1,952,000,000 francs against 1,727,000,000 francs in the corresponding period in the preceding year. The customs revenue amounted to 113,000,000 francs, against 78,000,000 francs. The revenue derived from indirect taxation amounted to 404,000,000 francs, against 325,000,000 francs. The total revenue received by the French Government was 504,000,000 francs, against 404,000,000 francs in 1872. Consequently the revenue of the first six months of 1873 shows an increase upon the corresponding period of last year of 112,000,000 francs.

In the action of Widow Millière against Capt. Garcin, for shooting her husband without trial, on the steps of the Pantheon, at the period of the downfall of the Commune, the Civil Tribunal of Versailles had delivered the following judgment: "Whereas, the widow Millière demands damages from Capt. Garcin, pretending that it was by his orders that her husband was executed; whereas, on the 26th May, 1871, the insurgents continued the criminal and formidable struggle which they had undertaken against the army which entered Paris on the 23d of the same month; whereas the execution of Millière was not an act personal to Garcin, who only obeyed the orders he received from his superior officers; whereas civil jurisdiction has nothing to do with acts of the army, the superior principle which regulates the separation of powers not allowing it; admits the demurrer, declares itself incompetent, and condemns the Widow Millière in costs."

Gatling guns are to be sent to the Gold Coast. The London *Standard* says: "We understand that the field artillery at Cape Coast Castle is to be reinforced by the addition of two 0.45-inch Gatling guns, which were dispatched from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a week ago. About 10,000 rounds of ammunition have been supplied to each gun, which would admit of continuous firing for a period of several hours in case of emergency. A lightly-constructed field carriage has been forwarded with each gun, contrived with limber boxes to hold eight or ten drums ready filled with cartridges. Two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery who have been trained in the use of Gatling mitrailleurs at Woolwich—a practice requiring very skillful manipulation—left for Cape Coast Castle last week, and will conduct all operations with the Gatlings on their arrival. When we reflect that at 800 yards' range nearly every shot from one of these guns will strike a moderate-sized target, and that they have the capacity of traversing automatically, we may reasonably assume that the effects produced by them upon undisciplined bodies of natives will be considerable."

The French Government, recognizing the importance of improved agriculture, especially at the present time, issued a few months ago a programme of international trials of reaping-machines on the Government farms at Grignon. These prolonged trials have just concluded. The American and English makers were there in full force; the former were Burdick, Johnston, Whitheley, and Wood; the latter were Hornsby, Howard, and Samuelson. Hornsby and Samuelson also sent over their own trained horses and men. All the machines were severely worked for several days in heavy crops of Winter and Summer wheat and oats, a good deal laid and twisted; and after varied and protracted tests the judges—all of whom were appointed by the Minister of Agriculture—made the following award: Howard, of Bedford, England, first; Burdick, of Auburn, America, second; Wood, of Hoosick Falls, America, third. Further trials were then gone through with selected machines in the English and French sections, and the judges gave Howard, in addition to the first prize, the gold medal of honor for the best machine in every class.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Westervelt in the chair. A petition to lease the water-front foot of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, East River, for a boat-house, from Joseph H. Golding, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power. Superintendent Lynch reported that repairs were needed to the dumping-board foot of Laight street; referred. A communication from Commissioner Van Nort, about the proposed extension of the bulkhead between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, was also referred. The Board then went into executive session.

A RETREAT FOR SUMMER.

A MODEL RECIPE—AMONG THE WHITE MOUNTAINS—LIFE AT NORTH CONWAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1873.

Having tested the value of the following remarkable recipe, I must submit it to your readers. It is too late for this year's use, but it will keep for next July, when every paterfamilias is drawing upon his own and the precious experience of his friends for direction in the Summer settlement of that portion of the human family for which he is responsible:

Recipe—For procuring health and happiness for three months, at a reasonable expense of effort.

1. Select some hitherto (by you) untried locality.
2. Certainly twenty-four hours by rail from your home.
3. Consult all your friends as to their knowledge of the place, and the expediency of your trying it.
4. Pack your baggage in three distinct divisions, thus: "First," to take with you, as you fondly hope. (This enables the check-master to use his discretion as to whether it is necessary to send it on your train or the next, in your direction or the opposite, and you can pay for his judgment in the matter, in haste or at your leisure, as the luggage is of importance or indifference to you.) To be sure of having a change of linen at the end of the route, have "Second," expressed directly through (!) and "Third," to be sent to you after your destination is unquestionably reached by yourself. (This last comes in just as you are ready to leave for home, and you are saved the trouble of repacking.) Finally, at the last moment of departure, conclude to leave several members of your party at home until you have tried the place for yourself, and have had time to exchange a few spirited and exciting, because misconstrued, telegrams with those you leave behind you. If the left ones should chance to be the most infirm or delicate of your party, it will add intensely to the interest of the telegraphing.

Having read this recipe before using it, I analyzed it thus: "Hitherto—by you—untried locality." "Untried." Here is a region of surprises! Sometimes pleasurable, sometimes otherwise, but all with the virtue of novelty, and so, more acceptable, or endurable.

Here, you and the landlord are new to each other. His smile is prognostic of all accommodating acts. As to how far he will impose and you submit to imposition, that is a problem it will take some little time to solve, and that little portion of the Summer is yours to enjoy. Upon the reception of your telegram announcing that you, with a following of eight, ten, or a dozen, desire to sojourn with him for the Summer, will he not oust those old patrons of a half dozen seasons from the choice corner rooms, where he has catered to their whims, until they have become too absorbing of the best things of his house, and unendurably presuming because of their precedence, and will he not describe those rooms to you in his reply as "Awaiting your pleasure!" Why, forsooth! You are a stranger, and full fledged for his plucking. Here, all the surroundings are new, and the pleasure of exploring is infinitely superior to that of retrospecting.

Here, your children will have new fields for cultivating the daring and heroic temperament. Dangers known, oft met and conquered, serve to make cowards or braggarts of us all. But spring new traps upon them; let them fall into unexpected wells, or swing on unlooked-for clothes-lines, and the experience gives a healthy stock to courage, and generally shuts the mouth for a time.

Recipe—Second ingredient.

"Certainly, twenty-four hours by rail from home." "Imperative matters of business," your own, or your neighbors, (!) requiring "immediate presence," play at "dodge with you," you winning the game.

Your house may be robbed; well, you are startled, but it becomes an old story by the time you have gone over that twenty-four hours of rail. The amount of your loss, a score of times counted over by you during the trip, is the truth magnified by half a score, and you are ready to chuckle at your good fortune in getting off so easy, by the time your eyes actually rest upon the dismantled safe.

"Twenty-four hours by rail," recited by Mrs. Paterfamilias and the young ladies, means, "What a wonderful deal of shopping a woman can forego, and yet thrive, look lovely, and be happy." No small express packages to vex delicate, nervous fingers with their knotty strings, while papa scowls over the large bill. Oh, yes, we decide upon this measure of the recipe, "Twenty-four hours by rail;" it has no insignificant meaning. The analysis was satisfactory. I accepted the recipe, and selected North Conway, at the threshold of the White Mountains, this rarest of Nature's show-windows!—set my face firmly toward it, determined not to be let or hindered in getting there, and then put in "third ingredient." Certainly nine-tenths of all my friends knew all about it, either from heresay or sojourn; and I had most vivid pictures of its "insupportable discomforts," its "ease and luxuries;" its "malarious atmosphere," its "unsurpassed salubrity of air and water," its "heat," its "cold," its "rain," its "shine," its "horrors generally," its "delights continually." One said, "You will want all sorts of medicines; no doctors in the place." Into division No. 1 went the medicine-chest, containing specifics for every known disease, and into my mind the conviction, "healthy place, happy people—no doctor." But I interrupted my friend. He continued: "Even take surgical requisites with you—lint bandages, linen, and flannel for every known accident. Is not Mount Washington to be ascended; Tuckerman's Ravine to be explored? Are not all the drives about North Conway most horribly picturesque? Such hills to go up, such hills to come down! Are not the six in hand spurred to full speed, up hill and down, by those merciless whips? What care they for life or limb? The White Mountains are the White Mountains, and will draw their visitors as surely as they do the clouds, and who cares whether you or I go home with broken legs, or don't go home at all? Not they." I confess the surgical instruments went into division No. 1, and I went immediately out for accident insurance policies for every member of my party; but not one of us thought of changing our destination. Who ever hears of a bona-fide accident in the White Mountains? It will be remembered, these reflections were early in June. The Bethlehem tragedy occurred in August. We could not anticipate that, excepting by the universal knowledge of the fact that upon all the public transportation lines of this America human life always becomes worthless the moment your ticket is paid for. My second mentor advised a supply of portable edibles—canned conserves, &c.—to offset the deep-laid plans of those mountain landlords—proverbial for having no bowels—"to force the extras out of your pockets." These went with nubias, wraps, and warm clothing, in division No. 2, that they might greet us on arrival, and prevent our suffering for positive necessities.

My third friend, who was all aglow with the delights of North Conway, having only seen its joys and brightness, laughingly said: "Oh, by all means take a private larder. Some of those 'terrific drives' terminate in just the spot for a picnic. Then bring out your canned conserves, though if you, like me, choose to sojourn at the Intervale with Messrs. Mudgett & Eastman for hosts, you will find that they have a clever way of stowing away a goodly-sized hamper in the end of the picnic-wagons, the crumbs from which, when the feast is ended, will be a beautiful illustration of the twelve baskets of fragments we read of." Thanks, kind friends, for advice pro and con; we chose North Conway, the Intervale, and Messrs. Mudgett & Eastman for our caterers, and the Summer's enjoyment shall come out in bits of talk with the patrons of THE TIMES.

Leaving New-York on the 7th of July, after the excitement, heat, and crowd of the national holiday had passed over the road and gone home, we had a most comfortable sail on the Fall River boat, which was moderately thronged, and arrived at Fall River in time to take the cars connecting with the Eastern train, which leaves Boston at 8 o'clock A. M. A palace section deprived the five-and-a-half hours' ride of half its usual fatigue, and gave our party every opportunity to be jolly, without the criticism of fellow-travelers.

The long-desired Conway at length became visible, and we gladly exchanged modern steaming for ancient staging. These Conwayans despise to hold ribbons over less than three pair of heads, and when we were packed in the lumbering stage we naturally imagined we would be under way, and on the way and over the way, in less than an hour; but alas for ideas born and bred in this age of steam! "I want to stop a minute if ye please, Sir, for the mail." As we drove up to a small building undergoing repairs, or in the course of construction, we could not tell which, an accommodating sign swinging against the windows told us the kind of mail we were to wait one mortal hour in the broiling sun for. Upon expostulation, we were told that if we were ourselves at the other end of the route we'd "be mighty glad to have some one stop for the mail." (We have since learned that any one can have the mail by "stopping" for it.) Feeling the full force of this argument we subsided, and looked up the hills and over the hills to Mount Washington, always grand and glorious, whether near or far, a feast to the full-fed or the hungry—I am good authority as to the latter. I have dwelt long on this unpleasant episode, as it was the only one in our stay at Conway. Like every other hour gone before, its sixty minutes were completed at last, and in my delight to be off postal duty I found myself actually hob-nobbing with the Postmaster, who took it all in good part, evidently not remembering to have seen me before, but too amiable by nature to let that make any difference. The road which lay before us in the direction of our chosen stopping-place, the "Intervale House," though the common highway of the country, is so invested with beauty of maple, elm, and pine shade, and sweetness so smooth and undulating, that the one mile and a half stretch, even to us very weary travelers at midday, seemed too short. The house, as its name indicates, overlooks one of the many beautiful intervales which here and there separate without dividing these mountain ranges. From its ample piazzas we obtain views of the White Mountains and their neighbors, which would well repay the traveler for his journey from New-York hither, if they were the limit of his sight-seeing. On the left the Mote Mountain chain cuts out a silver wave-line on the blue horizon, and a very perfect snow illusion is made by the play of the sun on the white rocks near their summit. Forming the extreme limit of this intervale is the White Mountain range, each mountain grander than the first, until reaching a climax in Mount Washington. On our right is the Kearsarge, gloomy, bald, and grand, but one does not want to do all the landscape at a single glance, and, tired and hungry, we are glad to turn indoors and try the hospitalities of the house.

Neat, obliging country girls wait at table, and do not impress you with their expectation of a fee for every plate of soup or slice of bread served you. On the contrary, I have had doubts awakened in my mind whether, should I express pecuniarily at leaving any gratitude, they will not be mystified.

A bill of fare as inviting as any of our first-class hotels, and dry, pure, clean table-linen, gave edge and temper to our appetites.

If this were a pleasing preface to our Summer's experience, what was the luxurious bed upon which, a few hours later, we sank for repose? A miracle of good-will toward men! I am persuaded if I remain here long I shall become a poet. Whether through the effect of all this material good to my physique, or through scenic inspiration, I cannot tell, but I am conscious of a decided inclination to break through the prosy chrysalis which has always enveloped me. That this strange metamorphose is not unique here a little incident will serve to illustrate.

On the first night of our arrival we were started from our slumbers, just before midnight, by the thundering "up" of one of those immense excursion wagons, holding a dozen people and drawn by six horses. The "who-a" was followed by the familiar air of "Oh, Susannah," but the original inspiration was forgotten and these were the words, in male solo:

"I met a jolly mountain boy;
A driver of great fame.
He drove us to Mt. Washington,
And 'Eastman' is his name.
(Refrain.) Oh, dear Mudgett,
We'll take a cup of tea;
We've just come down from Washington,
As hungry as can be.

Then female voice in solo—

"It rained all day the day we left;
Perhaps you had it dry.
We didn't see the sun set,
And you needn't ask us why."

Full chorus—

"A, B, C, D, E, F, G,
We've learned our lesson well;
H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,
Mount Washington's a sell!"

Evidently a disappointed party, like many another that goes up Mount Washington in the face of a storm to see a sun-set.

We admired their amiability and their poetry more than we did their common sense. But how is this. Will I now dare tell—after arraigning simple people who do not lay claim to wisdom—that to my certain knowledge, this morning, in the rain, at a quarter to seven, the President of these United States and suite went by the Intervale on their way to Mount Washington's top! No doubt there was a weather-wise one among them who foretold the uplifting of the cloud drapery and the revealing of one of our most glorious sunsets, which grows more certain as the evening advances.

With quiet, unobtrusive dignity our President came among us last evening. His party consists of Miss Nellie Grant and brother, Mr. Speaker Blaine, wife and sons, and Gen. Babcock. At the Kearsarge Hotel he held a public reception, which was followed by the weekly hop of the house, the pleasure and brilliancy of which were enhanced by the presence of the President, and attracted many of the guests from the neighboring hotels.

During the evening Gen. Grant and party came in informally, remaining about an hour, thus giving an opportunity to many who were inclined to pay a tribute of respect to the nation's chief, and leaving with all a pleasing memory of his thoughtful face, quiet demeanor, and simple manners.

PILGRIM.

POLICE TRIALS.

A number of complaints against policemen were tried yesterday afternoon, before Commissioner Gardner, at Police Head-quarters....S. W. Beckner, who publishes a weekly periodical, and has an office in Broadway, near Bleecker street, brought a complaint against Patrolman Townsend, of the Fourteenth Precinct, alleging that the officer had arrested him without cause, and dragged him to the Station-house, in Mulberry street, where he was locked up for the night. A large number of witnesses were examined; among whom were Harry Hamilton and Frank Chapman, actors of Mr. Daly's company, and several others of the theatrical profession. The evidence showed that Beckner was annoyed because the actors congregated about the stoop in front of the building, on the third floor of which his office is located, and he ordered them off. They all went but one, with whom Beckner engaged in an altercation. When the officer arrived the man who quarreled with Beckner had disappeared, and because the officer did not find the man he abused him, threatened to have him dismissed, and was so violent and disorderly that the officer arrested him and took him to the station-house. The complaint was dismissed....Patrolman McGowan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was arraigned on complaint of David G. Tuohey, who stated that while standing in Amity street, near Macdougal street, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the officer approached him and asked him what he was doing there. He said to the officer, "that's none of your business," whereupon the officer took him to the station-house, where Sergt. Young discharged him, but warned him that if he was brought there again he would be locked up. The officer's statement was to the effect that he saw Tuohey come out of a house of prostitution, and stand in front of an adjoining lager-beer saloon for nearly half an hour, when he accosted and asked him what he was doing there. Tuohey said it was none of his business, and he therefore took him to the station-house. Commissioner Gardner advised Mr. Tuohey that the next time an officer asked him a civil question, he would avoid trouble by giving a civil answer, and he then dismissed the complaint....Patrolman Troll, of the Second Precinct, was charged with having assaulted Michael Killian, of No. 329 West Twenty-eighth street, and clubbed him without cause, but the officer showed by a host of witnesses that he was assaulted while endeavoring to arrest Killian for disorderly conduct, and used his club merely in self-defense.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Thurlow Weed was closeted with Mayor Havemeyer at noon yesterday. He remained with the Mayor nearly one hour. It was rumored that his visit related to the prospective appointment of Inspectors of Election by the Police Commissioners. ....Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, Alderman McCafferty, and several others also called upon the Mayor during the afternoon....The examination in the case of Leopold Garde, Marshal of the Marine Court, who was charged by Richard Somers with extorting $50 from him while he was in his custody, was postponed yesterday by Mayor Havemeyer's Secretary until Wednesday next, on account of the absence of the defendant's counsel.

THE NAVARRO WATER-METERS.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Van Nort was served with a writ issued by the Supreme Court, commanding him to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued against him compelling him to pay for 5,950 Navarro water-meters at $70 each. The Commissioner had refused to pay for them on the ground that the charges were excessive and the contracts on which they were awarded fraudulent. The writ is made returnable on the first Monday in September.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE COMING TOURNAMENT OF THE NATIONAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE PROGRAMME.

All lovers of athletic sports will rejoice to learn that the tournament which is to be given this Fall under the auspices of the National Athletic Association bids fair to be as successful as the most sanguine of its well-wishers could desire. Letters of support and encouragement from societies in different parts of the country—from Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other large cities—have been received by the Secretary of the association, and any number of inquiries have been made as to the details of the programme and the rules governing the entries for the various prizes. This, though not all that it should be, is a good, firm step in the right direction. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has long labored to arouse the young men of our great cities as to the necessity of physical exercise and culture. Alone and unsupported by its brethren of the press, it has advocated and urged athletic sports, and has shown the great moral and physical advantages of them in Great Britain, and how superior is the physical strength of the average Englishman to that of the average American. This superiority of physical strength, arising as it does from the habit of hard physical exercise, must have a marked influence on the bodily and mental health. It is the old story of *mens sana in corpore sano*. For some time it appeared that the efforts of THE TIMES to awaken any great interest in this important subject were of little avail, and that no generally organized spur could or would be given to the practice of athletic sports. But the formation of the National Athletic Association has given great encouragement to the advocates of athletics, and will, doubtless, by its athletic tournament or exhibition, do much to carry out the purpose for which it was organized—"fostering and developing a taste for all athletic exercises tending to a higher order of physical culture; its principal aim being to bring before the public, in an agreeable and entertaining manner, practical evidences of its beneficial results."

In order to carry out this object, the Association have hired the Academy of Music for Saturday, the 8th of November, on which occasion handsome prizes will be given as an incentive to skilled competition in various feats of strength and agility. In some cases—such as competitions on the double trapese, single trapese, posturing, pyramids, and Indian clubs, in which the entries are expected to be so numerous that considerable time will be consumed in determining the best performers—a trial competition will take place on Wednesday, 5th, and Thursday, 6th of November, at Mr. John Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, only the best of the competitors being allowed to appear on the stage at the public exhibition at the Academy of Music. First and second prizes will be given in all competitions; the competitions, by the way, being most strictly confined to amateurs. A prize of $100 will also be given for the best written essay on physical culture. The following are the principal competitions for which prizes will be given:

For the Best Drilled Class in Calisthenics—Running high jump; running long jump; standing high jump; standing long jump; hand or health lifting; heaviest single dumb bell; heaviest pair of dumb bells; heaviest pair of dumb bells in proportion to lifter's weight; 100-pound dumb bell, greatest number of times; three plain grasshopper jumps on parallel bars; three plain grasshopper jumps on parallel bars, with a swing; climbing the rope; putting the shot; single trapese; double trapese; club swinging; vaulting over the bar, in proportion to vaulter's height; pole leaping; battoute leaping; posturing; raising the body with both arms; raising the body with one arm; pyramids; best general performers on parallel bars; best general performers on horizontal bar; best general performers on suspended rings; best general gymnast.

Such is the programme which Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Col. Van Wyck, and Mr. Howell H. Barnes propose for the first tournament of the Association.

So far as it goes it is excellent, and, at the moment, it is difficult to see how its shortcomings can be remedied. But to all athletes its shortcomings will be wofully apparent, for it does not include the natural and normal principle of all athletic exercise—walking and running. This is a branch of athletic sports surpassing all others in importance, the indulgence in which costs absolutely nothing, while it finds endless opportunities and is not lacking in the excitement attending sports more specially appertaining to the gymnasium. But they have this infinite superiority—they must be carried on in the open air, and one hour's healthy exercise in the open air is worth two in a gas-lighted and steam-heated gymnasium. Many Americans must have been to Ranelagh Park at Brompton, in the suburbs of London, to see the annual exhibition of athletic sports given by members of the Civil Service Club. The space set apart for spectators is jammed with sight-seers; the stands are crowded with gayly-dressed ladies, and the carriage-way is packed with every description of vehicle as tightly as possible. The exhibition attracts the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the élite of London society. What is the consequence? The Club takes entrance money from 15,000 or 20,000 persons, instead of from the 3,500 the Academy of Music will hold, and reads a lesson, such as the Association here desires to do, to a likewise vastly greater number of persons. It is too late to attempt any out-of-door exhibition this season. There would not be sufficient time for organization, and for the proper and sufficient practice of the competitors. But it is to be hoped that things will be changed for the better next year. Nothing should be more simple than to hire the Jerome Park Race-course for an afternoon. A more suitable place for running and walking matches, throwing the ball, &c., could not well be found. It would be a pleasant drive for numberless people, and the exhibition would be a novelty sure to attract attention, the more so as many of the competitors would be friends and relatives of many of the spectators. In the evening the more purely gymnastic part of the tournament could take place, as will be the case this year at the Academy of Music. True lovers of athletic sports will give every indulgence to the Association in its first great effort, and will be prepared to overlook any little shortcomings; but next year the Association must make such arrangements as will enable them to include walking and running in their tournament.

POLICEMEN'S DEBTS.

Since the organization of the Board of Police, the Commissioners have been greatly annoyed by frequent complaints against policemen who refuse or neglect to pay debts legally contracted, and to such an extent was this abuse carried that it was determined to put a stop to it by punishing severely one of the delinquents. A test case was furnished in the person of Patrolman Charles M. Granger, of the Sixth Precinct, who owed a small debt for necessaries furnished to his family. The creditor complained to Chief Clerk Hawley, and the officer was summoned to explain the matter, whereupon he denied the debt. The person to whom he owed the money sued him and obtained a judgment against him. He still refused to settle the bill, when he was ordered by the Board to pay the money over on the next pay-day. He still refused, whereupon Mr. Hawley was directed to prefer charges against him for disobedience of orders. After receiving notice of the charges, Officer Granger paid the bill, but this did not satisfy the Board. He was tried on the 14th inst., and yesterday the Board rendered a decision in the case, fining the delinquent officer five days' pay, amounting to over $16.

THE DEPUTY CLERK OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

James Ryan, the Deputy Clerk of Special Sessions, it appears, is still in pursuit of his salary. The amount claimed is $1,666, alleged to be due for the months of February, March, April, and May, 1873. The Controller refused to pay on the ground that Ryan had not performed services during the months claimed for, he being then a member of the State Legislature. The case came before Judge Daniels on a motion for a mandamus to compel payment, and a decision was rendered adverse to the claimant on the common law ground that the two offices were incompatible, and by accepting the office of Legislator he vacated that of Deputy Clerk of Special Sessions. But as the case had not been argued before him on the question of the application of the provisions of the common law thereto, Judge Daniels denied the motion without prejudice to an application on behalf of the claimant for an alternative writ of mandamus. This latter motion was made by Mr. O'Gorman, before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and granted, the order being made returnable on the 4th of September next.

A SOCIETY QUARREL.

The old litigation, growing out of the organization of the St. Patrick's Mutual Benevolent Association out of the St. Patrick's Alliance Association, was renewed yesterday before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the form of a motion for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Crowly and O'Connell, officers of the latter Society, from interfering with the funds thereof. The suit is brought by Mr. Trainor, the President, and all three parties, as well as being officers of the new society, were members of the old. It is charged that Messrs. Crowly and O'Connell have not rendered accounts sufficiently definite to be satisfactory, and that several hundred dollars are unaccounted for, the accounts in dispute reaching back to the old association. The defendants answer that this suit is brought without authority of the Society, and that an investigating committee had already examined the accounts, and expressed no dissatisfaction therewith. Between Trainor and O'Connell there is also set up a dispute as to the Presidency. Judge Daniels reserved his decision on the motion.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

CASTELAR AND THE INTRANSIGENTES—STORMY INCIDENTS—AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Writing from Madrid under date of Aug. 2, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Wednesday last was a great field-day in the Cortes, concluding with Castelar's entering the lists against the Intransigentes. Señor Abad moved that thanks be given, in the name of the country, to the people of Almeria 'for rejecting the barbarous aggression of the insurgent frigates.' He was about to speak to the motion when deafening cheers from the Right and Centre, and loud cries of 'Approved, approved unanimously,' caused him to remark that, considering the state of the Chamber, he would waive his right to speak. The discussion continued for a couple of hours, when, the Intransigente members having exhausted themselves, the vote of thanks to the people of Almeria was passed by 162 to 14.

STORMY SCENES.

Next came on one of the noisiest debates ever held in the Cortes. Señor Prefumo moved "that the Cortes viewed with profound disgust the conduct of those of its Deputies who had risen in arms against its power and sovereignty, and excited the zeal of the judicial authorities to solicit the necessary permission to prosecute them." He supported this in a powerful speech. The House having agreed "to take the motion into consideration," Señor Dias Quintero rose to move its ejection by a *no ha lugar á deliberar.* His remarks were so violent that in any other Parliament in the world the Speaker would have had Dias Quintero arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. But not so in Spain. The sacredness of the "deputy" is carried to such an extent that as much treason is talked in the Cortes as in the clubs or the cafés. So Dias Quintero went on to apostrophise the Provinces of Spain thus: "O unfortunate Provinces! if you do not save yourselves, this insensate Government and this insensate majority will lead you to the loss of your liberty, to the loss of the Republic, and to the loss of the country!" Here the Vice President seemed to wake up, and attempted to stop him by ringing his bell furiously, and telling him he could not tolerate his preaching insurrection in that place. The fiery little Deputy impudently replied that he had a right to his opinions, and that he rebelled against the despotism of the Vice President and the intolerance of the Chamber. It was really insupportable.

CASTELAR'S SPEECH.

Great was the uproar which ensued, but at last something like order prevailed, and the *no ha lugar á deliberar* was rejected. Discussion then was opened on the original motion of Señor Prefumo, and continued many hours, thanks to the absurd rule which allows every member to demand to speak who is "personally alluded to." Thus the House was treated to a dozen or more "speeches," some of them most foolish, others most seditious, and not one worth listening to, except the brilliant improvisation of Señor Castelar. The great orator had not intended to take part in the debate, but two of the Intransigentes having made allusions to him, he called for a turn. One of these was Señor Cala, who, in the course of a speech defending the conduct of those who had set up independent cantons, said much of it was the fault of those who had shown a tendency to attract the elements known to be hostile to the Republic—the Conservative elements—those who were supposed to be in secret alliance with them, and who had given rise to the mistrust which had inspired the formation of the cantons as a means of defense. The other was Señor Olave, who taunted Castelar on the pertinacity with which he used to attack the Savoy dynasty, not only when it was in the plenitude of its majesty, but afterward. Castelar emphatically denied this. He said he opposed the monarchy of Savoy only when it was triumphant, for he never struggled but with the strong. When the King ceased to be King nobody ee more respectful than he, and he had proofs hat not only the King, but also his august family, elt that the document he had been deputed by the ortes to draw up, accepting his abdication, was a reat compensation to him for all the bitterness he ad passed through in Spain. Next he refuted the dea that the motion before the House savored of onarchism. He said it was nothing of the kind. t was a vote of censure every legislative body had right to pass upon its errant members. He ould defend and vote it as a purely Repub- can motion. Then he entered into the really mportant part of his speech—namely, Senor Cala's llusions to his Conservatism. He denied the ac- usations inferred. He had not, and would not have, ny alliance with the old Monarchical Conservative arty. His great ambition had been that the Repub- ic should be consolidated, not by the Conservative arty, but by the Republican Party, and he desired t should be done by the Republicans dis- laying the gifts of command which had ver distinguished the Conservatives, and by vir- ue of which they had hitherto always eliminated he Republican Party from public life in Europe. e called their attention to the phenomenon that he Republican Party had hitherto passed like a eteor across the sky of Europe. It had reigned a ew months in Italy, a month in Vienna, a month nd a half in Frankfort, scarcely a year in France, nd had disappeared, like a fiery comet, not driven way by its enemies, but by its own errors, intem- erance, and passions, and, above all, by its insen- ate revolutions against itself, which were its death. e had desired that his beloved Spain should be an xception to this rule, and the only way she could o so was by the Republican Party displaying the ualities essential to a party of government—quali- ies "as distant from the blind repression as from evolutionary Utopianism." Hitherto the Repub- icans had had many prophets among them, but few oliticians; they revelled much in ideal, but they new little of reality; they went up to heaven in hought, but they stumbled at the first pitfall they met on earth. This had ever happened in history— e propounders of progressive ideas had never been e men to consolidate them.

Castelar once more resorted to his favorite mode of ustration—namely, the historic:

"Ah, gentlemen, how sad the spectacle we have pre- ented as a party in Europe! All that we have initiated e Conservatives have realized! Who struggled for e self-government of the Hungarian nation? A Re- ublican, Kossuth. Who realized it? A Conservative, eak. Who sustained the idea of the abolition of serfdom Russia? A Republican, Herzen. Who realized it? e Emperor, Alexander. Who sustained the idea of e unity of Italy? A Republican, Mazzini. Who rea- ed it? A Conservative, Cavour. Who promoted the ea of the unity of Germany? The Republicans of ankfort. Who realized it? An Imperialist, Bismarck. ho aroused the thrice-suffocated Republican idea in ance, after the first Republic being a tempest, the cond a dream, and the third but a name? A oet, Victor Hugo, a great orator, Jules Favre, and nother great orator, Gambetta. Who consolidated it? A onservative, Thiers. And whose sharp sword now pro- ects it? That of a general of the Cæsars, MacMahon."

Waxing warm with his theme, Castelar remarked t he had consecrated his life to the advent of the ublic in Spain, and with a pure desire that it ould be guided by the Republicans, but guided he good of all. Then, turning to the Left, he t out into this impassioned appeal, which made extraordinary sensation, delivered, as it was, all the vehemence of the oratory he knows so how to use:

"But you of the minority, what is it you want? at is it you believe? Do you believe that with your uct, your proceedings, your Cantons, your rebel- ons, and your shameless demagogism—this demagog- without name, without responsibility—you can us? No! with this criminal madness, this insen- suicide, you can only expect the prompt ruction and irredeemable dishonor of the ublic. Ah, gentlemen, the Republic must be d by the ancient, the real, the historic Republicans, must be saved from this ignominious horde of mili- adventurers, barrack conspirators, ignorant and itious men! Do you believe these men are sincere ying they rose for the sake of proclaiming the ons? Do you believe they would not have even if we had already proclaimed the ons? If so, you don't know them at all. What care for the Cantons? What do they know about Can- Even if we had promulgated the most repub- constitution in the world, the most federal—if we put in practice all the social Utopias, if we had formed the earth, as Jacob Boehm wanted it formed—these men still would have risen, because, *angueros* (rioters) by nature, all they aim at is to fish or two out of the troubled waters of shameless urbances!"

next passed on to praise the Monarchists who joined the Republic from motives of pure otism, citing several of these by name, such as Sauroma, Canalejas, and Gomez Marin, and he turned again to apostrophize Gen. Contreras his colleagues in no gentle terms:

of the majority have won over to our side those once were monarchists, but always great orators hinkers, who believe that, in these supreme mo- and until the Republic is consolidated, they to sustain the modest and patriotic rôle they are g in our ranks. But you, with your generals and history stained with Republican blood, rebel the Republic solely because the national con- e will not consent to your occupying the first in it."

THE CAUSE OF THE CARLISTS.

possibility of a Carlist triumph was then ed at as due to these divisions among the Repub- Castelar believed it might come about, he was sure it would be but temporary.

NTLEMEN—The Chamber applauded Señor Rios a day or two ago, when he said he did not believe possibility of a Carlist restoration. Neither do I it, nor can I believe it. It is impossible in Spain ose the Inquisition again upon the conscience, ensor upon thought, silence upon the Tribune, upon the Press, amortization upon the soil by the blood of our fathers, or the cor- of the lazy upon the factory of the laborer. it is impossible that the King, restored by clerical hordes, and anointed by the inheritance many tyrants, should come, like his ancestors, double row of scaffolds, from which there hang d bodies of the assassinated patriots, or amid the s of those fanatical multitudes who stretch out hands and ask that they be chained, and launch their throats the cry of 'Death to Spain!' a España!') No; all this is as far off as the horrors of Nero or Tiberius. consenting to the reign of Don Carlos, would I say, let Spain be sunk to the bottom of One thing may happen, however, transitorily, may happen. There may be a parenthesis of a ys, or a few months, when the Pretender may to the Palace of Madrid, as José I., the French- came in spite of the heroism of our fathers. Know you how this may be? By the insanity and senselessness of the Republicans."

The orator next proceeded to refute the charges of personal ambition the Left so frequently make against him in their speeches and their Press. The conclusion of the speech was worthy of the orator:

"While these Canton founders seize the ships and commit piracy in them, while they break up the national unity, while they destroy discipline in the army and commit nameless atrocities, the Carlists are advancing on Bilbao, the bulwark of liberty, and on Logroño, the home of our hero Espartero, and we, Oh, unfortunate generation! whose cradles were rocked by the reddened waves of civil war, are about to have our sepulchres dishonored by civil war also!"

Adroitly bringing in an incident which occurred the other day in the defense of Estella against the Carlists, to call in question the patriotism of Gen. Contreras and his colleagues, Castelar concluded thus:

"Ah, gentlemen, I do not see the patriot in the Deputy who leaves this House and raises the Provinces in rebellion; who dismembers the country, and who places a hated and hateful flag on the masts of the ships of Don Juan of Austria and of the Marquis of Santa Cruz! I do not see Spain in him! But I see the patriot and I see the country in the simple-hearted volunteer of Estella, who, with his wife by his side, was found seated on a hundred quintals of gunpowder, with the lighted torch in his hand, awaiting the entrance of the Carlist faction into the citadel to die like a hero! Yes, in him I see the patriot, in him I see the country of Viriato, and of Pelayo, and of the Cid, and of Daviz and Velarde—the country of the martyr Gerona and of the sainted Zaragoza!"

CLOSING INCIDENTS.

Imagination can hardly conceive the electrical effect of this closing sentence, for with it Castelar sat down. The scene was repeated which attended the close of his celebrated speech on religious liberty in April, 1869. The House and galleries shook with applause, while the members who were seated nearest to him seized him in their arms, patted him, hugged him, and dozens of them kissed him! The example was followed by the whole House, save the fourteen or fifteen Deputies of the Left, who preserved a stolid silence. The President of the Ministry, Señor Salmeron, went up to him and embraced him. So did all the Ministerial Bench. Then came the Vice President, Señor Cervera, and the Secretaries, all crowding round him. I never saw anything like it. For nearly half an hour the House amused itself in these practical demonstrations of regard for its greatest orator. At last they returned to business, and the motion of Señor Prefumo was carried by 125 to 15. and it has since been formally gazetted, to the intense annoyance of the censured Intransigentes.

A ROW IN A SPIRITUALIST MEETING.

The last Sunday afternoon meeting of the Philadelphia Spiritualists was the scene of a lively disturbance. The mother of the Woodhull-Claflin sisters made an excited speech on family matters, in which she frantically denounced Col. Blood. Then, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, a Miss Dumar rose, saying she was an admirer of Victoria Woodhull. The last speaker had said that the doctrines of Woodhull should be repudiated by the Spiritualists—that they were no part of the belief of the sect—and that they invited the adverse criticism and the just censure of the world. Miss Dumar asserted that Mrs. Woodhull was alone responsible for her teachings, and was proceeding further in the demonstration of that point when old Mrs. Claflin, her voice and body trembling with excitement, rushed up the centre aisle crying, "'Tisn't so! You lie! My daughters are not responsible for what they do or say. They're psychologized by that devil of a Blood! But they're my daughters, and I love them, and I'll defend them! You're a liar!" In vain the Chairman rapped with his gavel and commanded silence. Miss Dumar turned red and looked angrily, but kept her tongue quiet. The old woman pitched her voice higher and higher, and grew incoherent in her anger. Then the audience hissed and cried out "Stop!" "Put her out!" &c. Under this fire of words the old woman retreated down the aisle, still keeping up her shrill harangue. A few men surrounded her, and she was at last got out of the hall. Mrs. Miles, an antagonistic sister of Woodhull and Claflin, then advanced to the front of the audience. She was laboring under great excitement, and her face was flushed with anger. Shaking her fists in the face of Miss Dumar, and totally ignoring the audience, she launched out, into a tirade of abuse that was more energetic than decent. She attacked the young lady's character; she abused her own sisters; she applied a vigorous epithet to Blood, and she hurled back the accusation that her mother was crazy. "She's my mother," screamed Mrs. Miles again and again, "and you've been sent here to attack her." She would listen to no appeals from the Chair or calls of order from the audience, but would have her say out, in spite of all opposition. Miss Dumar, who seemed equally ready for a row, tried to reply, but she was fairly out-talked. At last, as several of the Spiritualists were on the point of forcibly ejecting her, Mrs. Miles retired, still talking, from the room, and the assemblage broke up in confusion.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

The London *Examiner* announces in a recent issue that the present year will see an immense increase in the tide of emigration to America and our colonies. Emigration has received a great impetus from the movement among the agricultural laborers. The Queensland Government is showing an appreciation for field culture which our English landowners and farmers will perhaps regret when it is too late. Ten thousand laborers are offered a free passage and other advantages, and we feel sure that that number will very soon leave our shores, in addition to those for whom Canada and America have a superiority of attractions. Meanwhile in Dorset and elsewhere, the most casual observer can already see the effect of insufficient manual labor. There was not one laborer too many in Dorset before the movement commenced, and yet fully 1,000 of its adults have now removed elsewhere. When is this exodus to stop? Not until the English land question assumes its proper degree of importance. Anxious as we are to see that question come to the front, we can scarcely regret this emigration, for a surer way of forcing attention to it was never devised. Still, the condition of Ireland notwithstanding its diminished and diminishing population, prevents us from being too sanguine about the effect that emigration will have on those left behind. Joseph Arch, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Cox, proposes to visit Ireland at the end of next week, and their report of the condition and prospects of the peasantry will be looked forward to with considerable interest. It is idle to pretend to hide the fact that Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church and Irish Land acts have failed to remove that disaffection which is the natural sequel of English policy, or the misery which cries aloud against our centuries of misrule. The only policy which can in any way check over-emigration, or cut at the root of rural misery in both countries is a land act, but one of a much more advanced nature than that with which the Whigs expected to stop the mouths of the Irish tenantry.

AFTER HIM.

The Detroit *Post* tells of a sailor named Baker, who went into a barber shop opposite the Milwaukee depot, in that city, on Saturday, and sat down in one of the chairs to be shaved. The tonsorial artist had just got him nicely lathered over, and was scraping away at his neck with a dull razor, when Mr. Baker jumped out of the chair with a yell like a Comanche Indian, startling the barber so that he inflicted an ugly cut on his customer's throat, and shouting, "They're after me," ran out of the shop and down the street with extraordinary rapidity. The somewhat unusual spectacle of a bare-headed man, with his face half covered with lather and a dirty towel fastened round his neck, attracted a crowd of loafers from the saloons, and Mr. Baker was finally chased into a lumber-yard and found secreted behind a pile of boards. It was found that he had simply been rather too convivial for a few days, and his nerves were a trifle unstrung.

CAUGHT ON THE COW-CATCHER.

Last Wednesday afternoon, a gardener named Ritter, who lives near Sharpsburg, Penn., was returning from market with a two-horse wagon laden with manure, and while crossing the West Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Sharpsburg bridge, was struck by the 3 o'clock express-train, eastward bound. One of the horses was instantly killed, and the wagon reduced to splinters. Ritter was thrown from the wagon to the pilot of the engine, and sat there as composed as possible when the locomotive stopped—some three hundred feet east of where the wagon was struck. He had a severe cut on the back part of the head, and one on the left temple. His bruises are not serious, however. The wife of Ritter had jumped out of the wagon before the accident occurred. The tender of the engine was thrown from the track and the train delayed about one hour and a half.

A RAILROAD FIRE-ENGINE.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* gives an account of a new fire-engine which the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company have had constructed and fitted upon one of their locomotives, in view of the frequent occurrence of fires in wood-piles, tunnels, buildings, and other property along the line of their road. It stands upon the boiler of the locomotive, between the steam-chest and the bell, and not a little resembles an iron monkey riding the iron horse. The locomotive, with the little fire-fighter mounted upon its back, was recently brought up to the depot, and a trial of its squirting capacity made, which proved highly satisfactory. In case of a fire anywhere on the line of the road, the locomotive and engine, with cars fitted with water-tanks, will at once be dispatched to the scene of the conflagration. Meanwhile the locomotive will not remain idle, as it can do switch duty and other work just as well as though it had not the queer little fire-monkey riding about on its back.

JUDGE FOWLER'S CLAIM.

Yesterday the Assistant Under Sheriff, Mr. Maxwell, caused a notice to be posted on the walls adjoining the doors of Controller Green's office announcing that the furniture of the Finance Department, the paintings in the Governor's Room, and a fire-engine and truck would be sold at public auction on the 26th inst. to satisfy the judgment for $7,000 obtained to Judge Fowler. The judgment was granted by default, but it is said that an application is to be made to have the default opened.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 89⅜	100 Lake Shore..b3. 93⅜
600 do....... 89⅝	700 do....... 93¼
300 do....... 89¾	300 do......s3. 93¼
200 do....... 89⅞	500 do....... 93⅛
500 do......s3. 89¾	900 do......s3. 93
500 do....... 89¾	500 do......b3. 93⅛
100 do....... 89⅞	7 do....... 93⅜
300 do....... 89¾	20 do....... 93⅜
500 Pacific Mail..... 41½	400 do....... 93⅛
1100 do....... 41⅝	100 do......c. 93⅛
700 do....... 41½	100 do......s3. 93⅛
200 do....... 41⅝	400 do......b3. 93¼
100 do......s3. 41½	700 do......s3. 93¼
00 do......s3. 41⅜	200 do....... 93¼
200 do....... 41⅛	100 do......c. 93¼
100 do......c. 41⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf...c. 27
200 do....... 41½	200 St. Paul......c. 51½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.104¼	600 do....... 51½
100 do....... 104⅜	100 do......b3. 51¾
100 do......c.104¼	200 Rock Island......109
300 do......s3.104¼	100 do......s3.109⅛
100 do......s3.104½	00 do....... 109¼
200 do....... 104¼	200 do....... 109⅜
100 do......s3.104¼	200 North-western.... 65
200 do......b3.104⅜	100 Tol. & Wabash..... 69¼
200 do......s3.104⅜	600 do......c. 69¼
200 Union Pacific.... 27⅜	700 do....... 69½
400 do....... 27⅜	600 Ohio & Miss..... 38⅞
100 do......s3. 27⅜	600 do....... 38¾
100 do......b3. 27¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Def.. 12	5 Mich. Central.... 93½
2,000 do....... 12½	500 Maryland Coal.... 24¼
1,000 C., B. & Q.8s.110	200 Un Pac..b. c.s3. 27⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen.7s. 99¼	400 do....... 27⅜
3,000 Cen. P. G. bs. 99¾	200 do......s3. 27¼
14,000 L. S. Div. bs. 95¾	500 do....... 27¼
2,000 A.& T.H.2dP. 88	200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.104½
3,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s102½	100 do......s3.104⅜
6,000 M.&St.P.7s,G 87½	500 do....... 104⅜
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st 86½	900 do....... 104½
1,000 do....... 86⅛	100 do......b3.104½
1,000 do....... 86	300 do......b3.104⅝
1,000 C. & Mil. 1st. 94	500 do......s3.104½
5,000 N. Mo. 1st. 89	800 do....... 104⅜
1,000 M.&S.P.I.div. 81¼	100 do....... 104⅜
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st...b. c. 90	100 M.& St.P.b. c.b3. 51⅞
3,000 Can. So. 1st. 88	200 do....... 51⅞
5,000 O.&M.C.b. c. 91½	400 do....... 52
10 Fourth Nat.Bank.114	400 M. & St. P.Pf.b. c. 70⅞
5 Ninth Nat. Bank.103½	200 do....... 71
50 B. of Com'ce.b.c.117⅞	100 do......b3. 71
300 West. Union.b. c. 89⅞	100 do....... 71⅛
600 do......s3. 89¾	72 N.Y.,N.H.& Hart.137
500 do....... 89¾	40 do......b. c.137⅛
1200 do....... 90	400 L.S.&M.So...b. c. 93¼
700 do....... 89⅞	100 do......s3. 93¼
400 do......c. 89⅞	100 do....... 93⅜
1600 do....... 90	300 do......b3. 93¼
100 do....... 90⅛	200 do......c. 93¼
200 do....... 90¼	700 do....... 93⅜
1000 do....... 90⅜	100 do......s3. 93⅜
300 do......s3. 90¼	200 do....... 93¼
1000 do....... 90¼	100 do......b3. 93¼
400 do....... 90⅜	100 do......s3. 93¼
300 do......s3. 90¼	200 do....... 93⅛
900 do....... 90¼	100 do......c. 93¼
1300 do....... 90⅛	100 Chic. & N.W.b.c. 64⅞
200 do....... 90¼	300 do....... 64¾
300 do....... 90⅜	700 do....... 64⅞
100 C. & R. I.b.c.b3..109½	100 do......b3. 64⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 41½	72 P.,Ft.W.&C.G..s3. 94
100 do......b. c. 41½	100 H.& St.J..b. c.s3. 38
500 do....... 41⅜	200 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.s3. 69½
100 do......s3. 41⅜	100 do....... 69⅝
600 do....... 41½	100 do....... 69½
200 do....... 41⅝	300 do....... 69⅝
200 do....... 41¾	500 do....... 69⅞
100 do......c. 41¾	100 Ohio & M...b. c. 38⅞
100 do......b3. 41⅞	1200 do......b3. 39
500 do....... 41¾	700 do....... 39
700 do....... 41⅞	100 do......c. 39
400 do......b3. 41⅞	500 do....... 38⅞
600 do....... 41¾	500 do....... 38¾
500 do....... 41⅞	500 do......s3. 38¾
500 do....... 41½	100 C. & C. I. C.b. c. 31⅜
300 do....... 41½	100 Atl. & P. Pf.b. c. 27
300 do......c. 41½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....116⅝	$1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. Pacific 1st. 82	400 N. Y. C. & Hud....104½
4,000 U. Pacific Inc. 65	100 do......b3.104½
300 West. Union...s3. 90¼	100 do......b30.104½
200 do....... 90¼	100 Lake Shore...... 93¼
400 do....... 90⅜	200 Union Pacific...... 27⅜
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 41¾	100 St. Paul....... 52
900 do....... 41¾	500 Toledo & Wab.... 69⅝
200 Ohio & Miss...... 48⅞	200 do....... 69⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue.... 90	100 P.M. S. S. Co..b. c. 41¾
5,000 N.Y. 7s,B.L.R.105	600 do....... 41⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 99⅝	100 do......b3. 41¾
5,000 U.Pac.10s,Inc. 64⅞	800 do......b3. 42
3,000 Morris&E.1st.105½	400 do....... 41⅞
25 American Ex...... 62⅞	100 do....... 41⅞
35 do....... 63	1900 do....... 42
200 W.U.Tel..b.c.b3. 90⅜	400 do....... 42⅛
500 do....... 90½	200 do....... 42⅛
300 do......s3. 90½	100 do......c. 42⅛
100 do....... 90⅝	300 do....... 42¼
100 do......b3. 90½	100 do......b3. 42¼
600 do....... 90⅜	100 do....... 42⅛
200 do......b3. 90⅜	100 do......b3. 42⅛
300 do......b3. 90⅜	200 do....... 42⅛
100 do....... 90⅛	200 do....... 41⅞
1900 do....... 90¾	400 do....... 41¾
200 do......b3. 90⅞	200 do....... 41⅞
200 do....... 90¼	100 At. M.S.S.Co..b.c. 1
100 do......b3. 90⅜	300 U. Pacific....b.c. 27⅜
100 do....... 90¼	100 do......b30. 27½
800 do....... 90⅜	100 do....... 27⅜
200 do....... 90¼	100 Erie R......b.c. 59
100 do....... 90⅜	100 Chicago & N. W.. 64¾
300 do....... 90⅛	50 do......b. c. 65¼
200 do....... 90¼	200 do....... 64⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104⅝	200 do....... 64¾
400 do....... 104¾	200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.109⅜
1000 do......s3.104⅝	100 do....... 109¼
400 do....... 104⅝	200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 52
20 C., Cin., C. & Ind.. 84	200 D.,L.& W.b.c.b3.101
300 do......b. c. 84½	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 39⅛
400 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 93½	300 do......s3. 39⅛
700 do....... 93⅜	300 do....... 38⅞
200 do....... 93⅜	300 do....... 39
20 Morris & Essex.. 92⅝	100 do....... 39¼
100 At.& Pac.Pf..b. c. 27¾	100 do....... 39⅛
	200 do....... 39⅛
	200 New-Jersey So... 28

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

400 West. Union.... 90⅜	100 St. Paul......b3. 52
1000 do....... 90½	100 Lake Shore....b3. 93½
400 do....... 90⅜	100 do......s3. 93⅜
200 do......b3. 90¼	400 do....... 93¼
400 do....... 90¼	100 do....... 93⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅝	100 do....... 93¼
100 Pacific Mail.... 41⅞	500 Toledo & Wab.... 69⅝
400 do....... 41¾	100 do......u.r. 69½
100 do......s3. 41⅞	10 Ft. Wayne....... 94
100 do....... 41⅝	1300 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅜
400 do....... 41⅝	100 do......b3. 39⅜
200 do....... 41½	3400 do....... 39⅜
200 At. & Pacific Pf.. 27¾	300 do....... 39⅜

THURSDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day, with some fluctuations in spirit and buoyancy, shows on the whole a decided revival of confidence in values, the dealings in nearly all the Street favorites being on a much stronger basis, on a fairly active market. The business, however, is almost wholly free from the excitement which was so prominent a feature of yesterday's doings. Western Union continues in the ascendant. The opening price was 89⅝, followed by an advance to 90⅞, and a reaction to 90¼@90⅜, which were the closing figures. Pacific Mail also retains its position as a leading fancy, with 41⅛@41⅞ as the extremes as to price, the final dealings having been at 41½@41⅝. Lake Shore is in good request, selling up to 93½, and leaving off at 93⅛@93¼. New-York Central is strong and buoyant, closing at 104⅝@104¾, the highest quotations of the day, as against 104⅛ last evening. Union Pacific ranged from 27⅛@27½, and was steady at 27¼@27⅜ on the latest transactions. Considerable attention is being given at the moment to Ohio and Mississippi, which is up to 39½, as against 38⅝ on Wednesday. Rock Island is again in favor, and quoted a fraction dearer. Erie is not notably active. The price has fluctuated between 58½@59⅛, standing at 58⅞@59 at the close. The rumors relative to the negotiation of an additional two millions of Consolidation Mortgage Bonds do not appear to have much weight with the Street people. The general market winds up firmly. A good borrowing inquiry is noted from the *short* interest for the more prominent Stocks, New-York Central, Lake Shore, and other favorites being reported as loaning as high as 3@4 ₱ cent. The Public Funds are steadier, and wanted by investment buyers, who are obliged to fill orders as best they may from the odd lots offering at the Board and through the Commission houses. State Bonds are in moderate request, varying but little in value. The Railway Mortgages show firmness, and a rather more active movement is reported in the older issues. Central Pacific Sixes closed at 99⅝@99⅞. City Bank Shares are quiet.

At the close of the day the following prices were made on the latest recognized transactions, as compared with Wednesday evening:

Closing Quotations, AUG. 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119⅛
American Gold	115½	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	104⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	109⅛
Pacific Mail	41¼	41½
St. Paul Preferred	70⅞	70⅞
St. Paul Common	51⅜	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅝	39⅜
Western Union Telegraph	89⅝	90¼
Erie	58⅝	58⅞
Union Pacific	27	27¼
Lake Shore	93⅛	93⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	31⅜
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69⅜
Harlem	131	131⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	27¼	27⅜
North-west	65	64⅞
Missouri Pacific	48	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38	38

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..117¼	5-20 reg., n. i., '65....116
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..116¾
5-20 reg., '62........116¾	5-20 reg., '67........116⅞
5-20 coup., '62........116¾	5-20 coup., '67........119
Called Bonds, '62.....116½	5-20 coup., '68........117¾
5-20 reg., '64........116½	10-40 registered......112½
5-20 coup., '64........117	10-40 coupon..........115½
5-20 reg., '65........116½	5s coupon, '81........114⅝
5-20 coup., '65........118½	6s currency...........113¼

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 82¼	Texas 10s, '76........ 85
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 82¼	Ohio 6s, '75........100
Va. 6s, old.......... 42½	Ohio 6s, '81........102⅛
Va. 6s, new bds...... 50	Ohio 6s, '86........102
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 52½	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.... 95
Va. 6s, Def. bds..... 11⅞	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.... 95
N. C. 6s, old........ 27½	Mich. 6s, '78-79..... 95
S. C. 6s............. 32½	Mich. 6s, '83........ 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 14½	N. Y. Reg. B. L.....104⅞
S. C. 6s, Apl. & Oct. 24	N. Y. Coup. B. L....104⅞
S. C. L.C., '89, J. & J. 20	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73...113
Mo. 6s............... 92¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...111
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni.. 90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...107
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 53	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...107
Cal. 7s.............. 109½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...107
Conn. 6s............. 100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74...107
R. I. 6s............. 99	N.Y. 6s, C.L., gd.,'87.116
Ala. 5s, '83......... 45	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 91½	Chi. & N. W. I. bds. 96¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 91½	Chi. & N. W. I. bds.... 98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 90	Han. & St. J. L. G....105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 91	Han. & St. J. Conv.. 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C.,'76.100	Del., L. & W. 2d.....104
Erie 1st Ex..........104	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 89
Erie 2d 7s, '79......103½	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 92¼
Erie 3d 7s, '82......101½	Tol. & Wab. C. C..... 84½
Erie 5th 7s,'88...... 98½	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 87
Long Dock Bonds...... 95¾	Qu. & Tol. 1st, '90... 91½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77. 92	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 98
Hud.R.7s, 2d S.F.,'85.103½	Morris & Essex 1st.105
Hud.R.7s, 3d S.F.,'75.102½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..104¾
Har. C. M. & S. F.6s. 97	N. J. South 1st 7s.... 73
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 97	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..105
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds... 95½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...101
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.. 98¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 95
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82...112	P.,Ft.W.&C.8₱c.e.b.103
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.110	Clev. & P. C. S. F.... 95
M. South. 7 ₱ ct. 2d. 99½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 98¾
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.104½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 87
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101	Chi. & Alton S. F....100
Clev. & Tol. N. bds.. 95	Chi. & Alton 1st.....103½
Clev., P. & A. O.bds. 97½	Ohio & M. C. S. F.... 91½
Clev., P. & A. N.bds. 96½	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 88¼
Det., M. & Tol. bds.. 96	M.&St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.106
Buff. & Erie N. bds.. 96½	M. & St.P.7s, G ,R.D. 87½
Lake S. Div. bds..... 95½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 81
Lake S. C. C. bds....100	Mar. & Cin. 1st......102
Pac. R. 7s,gu. by Mo. 97	Joliet & Chi. 1st.....103
Cen. Pac. G. bds..... 99⅝	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 89½
West. Pac. bds....... 92½	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 92
Union P. 1st bds..... 82	Tol., P. & W., B. D. 83¾
Union P. L. G. 7s.... 73	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.. 75⅛
Union P. Inc. 10s.... 64	Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 31
B. & S. I. 1st 8s.... 96	C. F. & Minn 1st..... 78½
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 99	B.,C.R. & M.1st 7s,g. 85⅞
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 87½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98¼	..
City 6s, new	101½	..
Camden and Amboy	122¾	123
Pennsylvania Central	108¾	109
Reading	110½	110¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24¼	24¾
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	68	68¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

Gold moves rather sluggishly at the moment. The operators on the *Bull* side of the account, while expressing confidence in the ultimate success of their schemes, do not appear to move with much determination at present. The main demand, outside the clique circles, is for Coin for Custom-house purposes, to pay duties on the Fall importations of foreign goods. To-day's Customs-drain was up to $572,000. The offering of $1,500,000 Treasury Gold to-day elicited bids to the amount of $9,624,500, ranging from 114.05@115.40. A large proportion of the bidding was considerably under the current price in the open market, and was seemingly made for effect. The amount offered by the Government was awarded at from 115.26@115.40 Of this sum, one firm obtained $784,000 at 115.26@115.29; another, $521,000 at 115.26@115.30, the balance having been distributed between seven bidders within the range of the figures on which the awards were made. The quotations at the Gold Exchange through the day were 115⅜@115½, with 115⅝ as the prevailing rate. On the very latest bidding at the Board the price was run up to 115⅝@115¾, but the dealings were comparatively limited. The Treasury Office disbursed $39,000 of coin interest. It closed the day with a coin reserve of $49,565,771. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were down to $26,952,000. Foreign Exchange has been unusually abundant, with bankers' sterling bills quoted weak at 107⅞@108 on sixty day, and 108⅝@108¾ on sight drafts, closing, however, rather more firmly, on some increase of demand.

Money has been very plenty to-day, and the ruling quotation on call loans has been 4 ₱ cent. to the more prominent borrowers, at which their wants were quite promptly and liberally provided for. The Government houses were supplied at 3@4 ₱ cent. Choice to very good mercantile credits were in favor with lenders, and were quoted at from 6@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, on an easy market. The reduction of the Bank of England rate, as advised to-day; from 3½ to 3 ₱ cent., was regarded as an assuring symptom. The London reports were of even more favorable terms for accommodation in the open market there. Consols were firm, with American securities a trifle weaker.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$588,100 00
Gold payments	68,648 74
Gold balance	49,565,771 00
Currency receipts	502,922 34
Currency payments	384,119 31
Currency balance	32,223,126 58
Customs	572,000 00

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 6th August, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,503,173	Increase	£16,622
Public deposits	6,457,564	Increase	278,711
Other deposits	17,218,401	Decrease	1,006,730
Governm't securities	13,267,935	Decrease	27,317
Other securities	16,880,592	Decrease	269,388
Notes unemployed	11,361,220	Decrease	360,970

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,622,440, being an increase of £733,785, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,619,347, showing an increase of £307,340 when compared with the preceding return.

Messrs. Fairbanks, financial agents, report an increasing demand for the bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, which is stimulated by the prospects of the early completion of the road. The line promises success after the road is completed. The enterprise is under respectable direction.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1873. }

The **SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY** are issued in the denominations of $1,000 each, interest payable July and January, both principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin, in New-York. The price for the present is 90 and accrued interest—that is, a

$1,000 bond would cost to-day........$909 21

At the present price of gold the income derived is equal to nearly nine per cent. in currency. With the rapidly increasing business of the Road, its commanding importance as another great East and West trunk line, its complete roadway of 420 miles, the princely wealth of **iron, coal, salt, and timber,** along its route, tapping, as it does, at its Western terminus on the Ohio River, over 12,000 miles of water navigation, its Eastern terminus resting on the tide waters or the Atlantic Ocean, and the fact that the other great parallel trunk lines are being compelled to lay additional tracks to meet the enormous and steadily augmenting traffic between the East and West—all warrant us in our belief that the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio are destined to attain a high rank in the markets of the world. Government bonds are so high, at present, and really desirable permanent investment securities so difficult to be obtained at a reasonable price, that we are glad to have so satisfactory a bond to offer our friends and customers.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO;** the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November. Underlying, as they do, a property that has cost nearly $38,000,000, and which is constantly increasing in value, they need no recommendation.

The small remaining balance will soon be absorbed.

$100 bond will cost to-day............$90 29
500 bond will cost to-day............451 46
1,000 bond will cost to-day...........902 92

We also buy and sell the **Central and Western Pacific Gold Bonds** at the market price.

The Central Pacific Company has now over 1,222 miles of completed road, and its earnings this year will reach upward of $13,000,000. Their securities should rank with those of the Government itself.

We also continue to deal in Government Bonds, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,** }
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
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We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	39	Hides, No	1,264
Bees-wax, pks	3	Hides, bdls	153
Broom-corn, bales	10	Tallow, pks	88
Cotton, bales	135	Leather, sides	7,032
Beans, bbls	105	Butter, pks	3,442
Dried Fruit, pks	5	Cheese, pks	15,135
Eggs, bbls	1,031	Beef, pks	20
Flour, bbls	4,662	Pork, pks	66
Meal, bbls	1,215	Cut-meats, pks	520
Meal, bags	225	Lard, tcs	370
Wheat, bushels	126,567	Starch, pks	900
Corn, bushels	429,181	Tea, pks	534
Oats, bushels	62,508	Tobacco, hhds	482
Rye, bushels	375	Tobacco, pks	58
Malt, bushels	1,500	Pea-nuts, bags	2,751
Peas, bushels	300	Wool, bales	685
Hemp, bales	30	Whisky, bbls	480

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—786 hhds. Tobacco, 164 tcs. Tobacco, 185 bales Leather, 684 bales Cotton, 2 boxes Sewing-machines, 50 boxes Tobacco, 591 pks. Tobacco, 1 bale Furs.

By the bark Memento, for London—3,017 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Jennie Armstrong, for Liverpool—2,182 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Kong Sverre, for Copenhagen—2,517 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Elinor, for Queenstown and orders—2,523 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer City of New-York, for Liverpool—1,513 bales Cotton, 1,408 boxes Bacon, 1,488 boxes Cheese, 500 bbls. Flour, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Organs, 38,200 bushels Corn, 7,987 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Medora, for Cronstadt—2,554 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Aeger, for Stettin—2,752 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fidelia, for Stettin—2,261 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—9 cases Paper, 30 logs Walnut, 100 bbls. Grease, 3,526 pks. Leather, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 90 cases Tobacco, 80 bags Clover-seed, 15 bales Hides, 2,230 bxs. Extract, 327 bxs. Meats, 695 bxs. Cheese, 25 bbls. Syrup, 14 casks Hair, 137 bbls. Beef, 137 cases Cigars, 25 bbls. Maizena, 479 Hides, 361 Oars, 175 cases Clocks, 10 casks Stearine, 39 cases Sewing-machines, 37 cases Machinery, 1,400 bales Tobacco, 7 bales Duck, 155 boxes Starch, 15,815 bushels Wheat.

COAL—Foreign is scarce, quiet, and unchanged in price. Domestic product firm and of ready sale. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do., $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request, partly speculative, at higher but irregular prices—some sales having been reported, indicative of an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bags, by the Ontario, at 21¼c.@22½c., gold. The stock in first hands here this morning was 14,838 bags, and at the outports 12,520 bags, with 128,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in good demand at buoyant prices, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 1,883 bags Maracaibo, ex Pereaux and Jeannette, part sold before arrival on private terms; 1,658 bags Laguayra, ex John Boulton, sold on private terms; 1,500 mats Java, 500 bags Java, 2,500 bags Ceylon, 283 bags Costa Rica, 300 bags Porto Rico, 465 bags Mexican, 188 bags Curacoa, 94 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, to-day, was only 4,976 bags, and 8,901 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20¼c.@20½c.; fair, 20¾c.@21c.; good, 21½c.@21⅝c.; prime, 22c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 20½c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; San Domingo, 18½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more active, for early delivery, at essentially unchanged quotations; sales, 2,859 bales, including 2,222 bales to spinners, 530 bales to shippers, and 107 bales to speculators. There has been rather more inquiry for forward delivery, with prices quoted a shade firmer. Sales since our last of 7,700 bales, of which 1,400 bales were last evening and 6,300 bales to-day, with 300 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 11-32c.@19⅜c.; September, 17 29-32c.@17 15-16c.; October, 17⅝c.@17 21-32c.; November, 17 5-16c.@17⅜c.; December, 17¼c.@17 9-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 135 bales, including 14 bales from Baltimore, 121 bales ₱ railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 997 bales, and thus far this week, 7,612 bales against 8,771 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,581,603 bales against 2,675,228 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—Have been in demand, and quoted firm in price within the range of 23c.@27c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, the main call having been for fair to strictly prime stock at 24c.@26c. ₱ dozen. Offerings light.

FISH—The demand for most kinds of stock has been fairly active, and values have been well maintained. Dry Cod quoted at from $5 25@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $12 50@$15; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour at generally steady prices. Shipping Extras have attracted most attention, and have been purchased quite freely for both prompt and forward delivery at full rates for desirable grades, the bulk of the business having been within the range of $6 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Superfine brands have been quite scarce and wanted. No. 2 stock has been rather more sought after. Trade and Family Extras have been in moderate demand at the current figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,850 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 65; good to fancy do., $6 70@$7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at about former quotations. Included in the sales were 3,900 bbls. Extra State at $6 35@$6 65, of which 1,000 bbls. were at $6 55, delivered, and 4,700 bbls. choice shipping extra Western, in good part for September delivery, on the basis of $6 75 ₱ bbl.

In Southern Flour there has been a moderate movement, mainly in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour has been selling slowly, with choice extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, chiefly at $9, ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firm, ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 330 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly superfine grades, at $5 35@$5 50, and fancy up to $5 65@$5 70 ₱ bbl. Offerings limited....A more active inquiry has been noted for Corn-meal at steady rates, ranging from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good. And $3 40@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 40 for (500 bbls.) Prize Medal, free on board, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,025 bbls....Bag-meal continues in moderate request at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been in demand at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign in fair demand at full rates; 500 boxes Layer Raisins sold at $2 80, and 500 boxes Shelled Almonds at 31c.@31½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat further yielded 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, on a freer offering of stock and a moderately active demand, mostly for export, closing about steady at the reduced figures for early delivery. Winter has been in meagre supply and held with confidence, but has been quiet; sales have been reported, since our last, of 151,000 bushels at $1 58 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 52 for choice No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 51 for good samples; $1 48 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 45, in part, for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 40@$1 43 for No. 3 Spring; $1 33@$1 38 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 60 for Red Canada, (Winter,) to arrive, in bond; $1 58@$1 63 for Red and Amber Western, odd lots. For forward delivery, a good demand has been noted, but buyers have had the advantage as to values on Spring stock, holders generally evincing more eagerness to place supplies, while Winter has shown firmness, on moderate offerings. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels prime Red Western, first half of September delivery, at $1 64; 16,000 bushels do. do., same option, at $1 64½; 16,000 bushels Amber Michigan, same delivery, at $1 63½; 40,000 bushels old, to arrive by about Sept. 1, at $1 64@$1 65; 50,000 bushels do., September options, same basis; 50,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie Spring, last half of September option, at $1 47; and 75,000 bushels do., October options, part at $1 45 ₱ bushel....Corn has been offered and purchased, much more freely, on a generally steady basis as to values of the better grades of stock. The business has been mainly for export, though the home trade dealings have also been fair in amount. Sales have been reported since our last of 397,000 bushels at 57c.@58c. for fair to prime sail Mixed Western, mostly at 58c. for prime samples; 58¼c.@60c. for choice to fancy do. car lots; 54c.@57c. for ordinary to choice steamer grade of Mixed Western; 50c.@54c. for heated and inferior; 60c.@62c. for Yellow Western; 70c.@75c. for White do., part to arrive, and 53c.@53¼c. for kiln-dried stock....For forward delivery there was some demand, but the bids were not satisfactory, and negotiations were making slow progress....Rye has been offered with reserve, and quoted stronger in price, but has been quiet....Barley has been neglected and wholly nominal, thus far.... There has been a much livelier inquiry noted for Barley-malt, with the advantage as to price in favor of sellers, who have been less eager to place stock. Sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels four and six-rowed State at $1 20, and 21,000 bushels Western, part at $1 10....Oats have been in less confident demand and much depressed in price, on more urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last, 53,000 bushels at 41c.@42½c. for Mixed Western, closing dull at 41c. for average samples; 47c.@52c. for inferior to strictly prime White do., and 40c.@41½c. for Black do. State stock scarce, and held above the views of buyers. A few lots of new crop Western were placed on the basis of 43c. for Mixed, from track.... Feed has been moderately sought after at from $18@$25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS & BAGGING—Steady but quiet; 500 rolls Domestic Cloth sold at Boston at 13½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in quite moderate request. Prime Old Hay quoted steady at $28@$32; good Old Hay, $23@$28; good shipping Hay, $19@$20; common shipping Hay, $14@$16; prime New Hay, $25@$28; good New Hay, $22@$24; common New Hay, $17@$19; long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $13@$15 ₱ ton.

HEMP—There has not been much inquiry for stock of any description; prices have not varied materially. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in quite moderate request on the basis of previous quotations for the leading kinds.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm, but has been very quiet, since our last. The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 1,895 hhds. Porto Rico, 683 hhds. Cuba, 310 hhds. English Islands, and 300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted from 65c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 25c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather limited request, and weak as to price, with sales reported since our last of 50 bbls. Strained at $3 10, quoted at $3 05@$3 10; 500 bbls. do., to arrive, at $3, cost and freight; 180 bbls. good Strained at $3 10; and 300 bbls. No. 2 and Pale at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar steady, but inactive....Spirits Turpentine has attracted more attention, and has been quoted firmer, with sales reported of 359 bbls. at 43½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive, yet quoted steadier, at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ gallon....Refined dull for early delivery; quoted here at 16½c., and at Philadelphia at 16⅛c.@16¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c....Naphtha at 10c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but about steady in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 75 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18 25, with full parcels quoted at $18@$18 12½; and Western Prime Mess at $16 37½@$17 50; and Extra Prime at $15@$15 25 ₱ bbl....For forward delivery no important dealings were reported; new Western Mess, September options, quoted at $18....Dressed Hogs in request; City quoted at 6¾c.@7⅛c....A fairly active trade has been reported in Cut-meats, which have been held with a fair show of confidence. Sales embrace 150 tcs. Western Smoked Hams on private terms; 50 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, heavy averages, at 8¼c.; 68 boxes English Long Cut Hams at 12c.; 5,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, 10½ lbs., at 9¾c.; 25,000 lbs. Clear Bellies, 12 lbs., on private terms; 500 fresh Bellies at 8½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 13c.; 1,000 City Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; 1,100 City Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,150 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 500 fresh Shoulders at 7c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been held with firmness, on restricted offerings; demand fair. Sales, 175 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c.@9c.; 75,000 lbs. Short Clear, in bulk, ice-cured, at 9¼c., with boxed stock quoted at 9⅜c.@9¾c. for City, Summer, and Western Cured; 50 boxes Short Rib at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; and 50 boxes South Staffordshire on private terms....Lard has been in moderately active request for early delivery at firm prices, as a rule, the exception having been of Old Western Steam, which attracted very little attention, and was somewhat nominal. Sales, 50 tcs. Old Western Kettle at 8⅞c.@9c.; 360 tcs. New Western Steam at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; 225 tcs. City at 8⅜c.@8½c., the latter for choice; 600 tcs. Refined at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; and 50,000 lbs. do. in cans, on private terms. And for forward delivery, business has been fair, chiefly for September, closing steady. Sales 250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 8⅝c.; 4,000 tcs. do., September, at 8⅝c., part buyer paying brokerage; closing with August and September options quoted at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; and 500 tcs. do., October, at 8 11-16c. Other options in little favor with buyers....Beef has been moderately sought after and quoted about steady, with sales reported of equal to 300 bbls., including 100 bbls. and 50 half bbls. family stock at $16 and $8 50; and 25 bbls. Packed at $18. We quote at from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$13 75 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quiet, at $16 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $21@$23 for Indian Mess, and $23@$25 for Extra Indian Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter steady and in fair request. We quote at from 20c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 15c.@22c. for Western, 22c.@26c. for fancy do., 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been in moderate demand, with State Factory, poor to fancy, at from 8½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to fancy, and 11c.@12¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@7½c. for skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after at steady rates, ranging from $8 50@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon. Stock of Rangoon, 27,600 bags.

SEEDS—Have been held firmly, as a rule, though not as active. Of Calcutta Linseed sales have been made of 1,000 bags and 1,000 pockets, by the E. Troop, at $2 39, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been steady, though less active, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have favored sellers, on a fairly active jobbing trade. Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 28c.@28½c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@20½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw show firmness, on a moderate business; sales, 1,093 hhds., including 350 hhds. good refining Porto Rico, at 8⅜c.; 200 hhds. low fair Refining stock at 8c., and 543 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c., ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 10⅜c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. The receipts of Raw Sugar since Aug. 1, and the comparative stocks on hand, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Receipts since Aug. 1	22,043	12,776	7,070	645
Stock Aug. 21, 1873	102,835	43,014	222,658	7,345
Stock Aug. 22, 1872	94,509	81,444	85,300	3,619

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in active demand at former figures; sales, 215,000 lbs. country and City stock at 8¼c.@8½c. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. Prime sold at 8½c. from dock.

TEAS—Holders seem less urgent in their offerings of stock, and prices are quoted firm, though a comparatively moderate inquiry is noted.

WHISKY—Lower and slow of sale; 200 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 99c.@$1, closing heavily at 99c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on both berth and charter, has been offered much less freely, and has been again in quite active request, at firmer and buoyant rates. Vessels for the Petroleum and Lumber trades have been in fair, though not urgent, demand, at about late figures. The offerings of other kinds of Produce were moderate at about steady quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; and by steam, 280 bales Cotton at ⁵⁄₁₆d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 12¾d. ₱ 56 lbs., shipment Aug. 23; 40,000 bushels Grain, next week's deliveries to vessel, at 13d.@13¼d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tierce, and 320 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton. Also a British ship, 1,086 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 4,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, by the steamer Canada, (yet to arrive,) shipment of Aug. 30, and 40,000 bushels do. by the steamer Holland, (yet to arrive,) shipment of Sept. 10, at 14d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,100 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 70s.; 50 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton; and 750 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 382 tons, hence, with 2,200 quarters Grain at 9s. 3d. ₱ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 9s. 6d.; another, about 530 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 9s., and £15 gratuity; another, 626 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 9s.; another, 531 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 9s. 6d.; a British bark, 550 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 9s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 391 tons, (to arrive from an Irish port,) hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Also, three ships, 1,372, 1,158, and 593 tons, and two barks, 465 and 379 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, on private terms. And a German bark, 445 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Grain, and 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms, and 250 tcs. Lard at 50s. ₱ ton. Also, an American ship, 1,000 tons, and two British barks, 780 and 489 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Continental ports direct, a British steam-ship, 890 tons, net, hence, with Grain at 11s.; an Austrian bark, 754 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do. at 10s. 4½d., and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 663 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,200 quarters do. at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Also, by steam, 150 hhds. Tallow at 50s. ₱ ton....For the Continent, a Norwegian ship, 771 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 15,800 bushels Wheat, 135 pks. Beef, 325 boxes Bacon, 80 bags Clover-seed, 1,500 pks. Tobacco, 3,500 pks. Leather, and 4,500 pks. Merchandise at full current rates. Also, a Norwegian bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter, option of Bremen....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 280 tons, hence, with equal to about 9,500 cases Petroleum at 37½c., and £10 gratuity to the Mediterranean, (Spanish ports excluded;) and an American schooner, 427 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, in bulk and cases, at 7s. 9d. and 38c....For the River Plate, a British brig, 395 tons, (now here,) with Lumber from Savannah, reported at $33; and a British bark, 408 tons, (now at Port Caledonia,) with do. from Montreal at $27, and 5 ₱ cent. primage....For the Windward, a British schooner, 146 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 95c. ₱ bbl.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—Held by Daniels, J.—38, The People, &c., Levey et al., vs. Green, &c.; 39, Same vs. Same; 50½, Averill vs. Lagrave; 56, Johnson vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 57, Asten et al. vs. Hastings et al.; 70, Koeningsberg vs. Koeningsberg et al.; 73, White, Trustee, vs. Livingstone; 80, Goepp, Administrator, vs. Damouin; 81, In the matter of Wm. M. Loew; 83, Rockwell vs. Duffy; 14, Bartholomew vs. Brandies et al.; 87, Mayan vs. Wilson; 89, Pike vs. Gould et al.; 91, Gilbert vs. Stock et al.; 92, Stuyvesant vs. Browning; 93, In the matter of Louise Ungrich; 94, In the matter of French Church of St. Esprit; 95, In the matter of Andrew Campbell; 98, Tristram vs. Crofut; 100, Winter vs. White et al.; 101, White vs. Livingston et al.; 108, White vs. Livingston; 109, Livingston vs. White; 111, Sistare vs. Cushing; 112, In the matter of Kanawha Coal and Oil Company; 113, Manhattan Real Estate Association vs. Curran; 114, In the matter of Catharine S. Hunter et al.; 115, Bradhurst vs. Yulick; 116, Alendiorte vs. Parsons; 117, Baden et al. vs. Steever; 121, Ellneen vs. Schneider et al. Call to 125.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

Beveridge vs. Day; order amending summons and complaint.

Todd et al. vs. North Missouri Insurance Company; order granted.

Godfrey et al. vs. Thompson et al.; order that summons be amended.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Robinson.

Frederick A. Yenne vs. The Olean National Bank; case settled.

Theresa Heikel vs. Christian Heikel; reference granted to John Hubbel, Esq.

Geo. Dew vs. C. A. Buddensick; order signed.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Weiher et al.; reference.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Flour nominally unchanged and quiet. Wheat firm; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 17¾@$1 17½; seller August, $1 12¼; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 95c.@96c. Corn firm; sales mostly of futures; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 38c.@38½c., cash or seller August; 38¾c.@38⅞c., September; 39¾c.@40c., October; Rejected, 35c. High Mixed, 38¼c.@38½c. Rye easier and in fair demand; No. 2 at 65c.; Rejected nominal. Barley irregular and lower for future, September selling at $1 15@$1 20, closing at $1 05; cash entirely nominal; sample lots quiet; sales at about $1 10. Provisions—Little doing; buyers and sellers apart. Pork firm at $16@$16 12½, cash; futures easier at $15 75@$15 85, September. Lard steady and firm at 7⅞c.@8c., cash; Summer, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; September quotable at 8c.@8⅛c. Hams, in pickle, dull and quiet at 9¾c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats quiet and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@8c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c., loose. Bacon—Not much inquiry; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c., all packed. Whisky firm and in good demand at 95c., iron-bound. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 147,000 bushels; Corn, 384,000 bushels; Oats, 72,000 bushels; Rye, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 138,000 bushels; Corn, 207,000 bushels; Oats, 86,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Wheat—There is a steady milling demand; sales of one car No. 1 New White Michigan at $1 88, and two cars Old White State at $1 95. Rye dull and nominally unchanged in value. Corn quiet; Western Mixed nominally 56c.@57c. Oats in steady request and unchanged in value; sales of two cars No. 2 Chicago at 41½c.@42c., and one car No. 1 New White Western at 48c. Barley—Nothing to report. Malt—Nothing to report. Cattle—The receipts number only 124 cars, the strike of the conductors and brakemen on the Central Railroad interfering with the running of stock-trains. A large number of trains are expected this afternoon. The market has not yet fairly opened. The few sales effected do not show any change in prices from those of last week. The average quality of receipts was not as good as that of last week. Southern Ohio and Indiana Steers are held at 7¼c. Nothing doing in Milch Cows; not over half a dozen offered. Sheep and Lambs—The market rules tame, with no change of prices.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—20,453 bbls. Flour, 93,200 bushels Wheat, 580,586 bushels Corn, 47,756 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—31,821 bushels Wheat, 260,807 bushels Corn, 15,963 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—24,994 bushels Wheat, 33,658 bushels Corn, 11,850 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Baker's, $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 55; 4,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40. Corn weak, and but little doing; sales, 4,000 bushels sample Corn, in lots, at 44c.@46c.; prime No. 2 held at 47c.@47½c. Oats quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 at 36½c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt scarce; prime Winter Western held at $1 25; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 44@$1 45; sample lots, 3c.@5c. lower. Corn dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 37½c. on track; 38¾c. in elevator; 38c. bid at close. Oats dull and drooping at 29c. for No. 2 in warehouse; 29½c. seller August. Barley held firmly; business small. Rye active and higher at 62c.@65c. Whisky firm at 96c. Pork quiet at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats, no sales. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 60. Cattle firm at $3@$4 75 for Wintered Texans; $2@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $3 75@$4 50 for medium to fair Beeves; $4 75@$6 for Good to Choice. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs, and 1,600 Cattle.

TOLEDO, Aug. 21.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and 1c.@2c. higher; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 71; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 42@$1 43¼; seller August, $1 42½; seller September, $1 42@$1 42½; old, $1 43½; No. 1 Red, $1 45½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 41½@$1 42½; seller August, $1 41½@$1 42; seller September, $1 41; No. 3 Red, $1 36; Rejected Red, $1 17; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 46. Corn steady at 44c. for High Mixed, spot; 45c. seller September; 46¼c. seller October; White, 50½c.@51c.; no grade, 42½c.; damaged, 35½c. Oats steady at 34c. for No. 1; 31c. for No. 2; 32c. for Michigan; 28½c. for Rejected. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—37,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Aug. 21.—Flour in good demand and the market steady; sales of 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 54. Corn unchanged; sales of 7,500 bushels in lots at 50c.@53c., as to quality. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$19; Middlings, $19@$20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—1,318,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,931,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Petroleum firmer, but small business; Crude, 11½c.@11¼c.; Refined, 16c.@16⅛c., on the spot and for future deliveries. Coffee—Rio, 20c.@20¼c. Timothy Seeds active at $4, on the spot; $3 50 for future deliveries. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 58@$1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye—Western, 80c.@82c. Corn active; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady; White, New and Old, 46c.@47c. Whisky active and higher at $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Flour steady; $6 50@$6 75. Wheat in fair demand, and advanced; $1 28@$1 33. Oats steady; 33c.@41c. Corn firm; 46c.@48c. Rye in fair demand; advanced; 72c.@73c. Barley unchanged and quiet. Butter in fair demand and firm; 20c.@24c. Provisions very quiet, but held firmly. Pork in demand at $16 50; held at $16 75@$17. Lard quiet; Steam, 8c.@8½c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c., held; 9½c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9c. for loose; 9¼c. for packed; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., inside quotation for round lots; Clear Sides, $10 75. Whisky firm at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.—Flour in good demand on all grades; prices firm and unchanged. Wheat firm, selling readily at $1 26@$1 40, on arrival, as to quality. Corn easy at 50c. for White, sacked. Oats easy at 40c.@43c. for sacked. Rye in request at 65c.@70c., on arrival. Barley nominal. Pork firm; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $16 75. Bacon in fair demand at 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides, all packed. Lard—Sales of choice Leaf, in tierces, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10c.; Steam, 8c. Bulk Meats unchanged. Hams unchanged. Whisky advanced at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—Flour dull and nominal; sales of Extra Spring at $5 85@$6 90. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½; No. 2, $1 20¼, cash; $1 20, seller August; $1 15, seller September. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 38½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and lower, at 27c. for No. 2. Rye firm and scarce, at 68c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand, at $1 02 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 11½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of Extra White at $1 74@$1 75; No. 1 White, $1 58@$1 59½. Corn steady at 50c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 34c. Freights to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts light. Corn firm; Southern White active at 72c.@75c.; do. Yellow, 59c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 58½c.@59c. Oats active, but prices unchanged. Rye dull and lower; 85c.@95c. Hay in improved demand; Pennsylvania at $22@$26. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter firmer; choice Fancy, 23c.@25c. Whisky firm and scarce; held at $1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 44; No. 2, $1 38. Corn quiet at 49c.@50c. Oats steady at 38c. for No. 1 Western and Ohio. Petroleum steady and firmer at unchanged prices.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn sold at 57c.@60c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 11½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11¾c. for Clear Sides.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Oats firm, 46c. Bran firmer, 90c. Hams dull, lower, 14¾c.@15c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange, Sterling, 124⅞; sight on New-York, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¼.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 205 bales; gross receipts, 427 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,290 bales; to the Continent, 220 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 13,155 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 39 bales; exports, coastwise, 253 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,967 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 183 bales; exports, coastwise, 843 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,016 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton easy; Texas Ordinary, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 54 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,894 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Cotton bare; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 89 bales; sales, 45 bales; stock, 902 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 21—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½ ₱ cent., and is now 3 ₱ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds of 1865, old, 95; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 90⅞. Consols for the account, 92⅞.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅞@92¾.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion of the Bank of England has increased £235,000 during the past week. Consols for money, 92¾. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 58f. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds of 1865, old, 95⅛; 10-40s, 89⅞; New Loan, 91. Frankfort advices quote United States 5-20 Bonds at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

6 P. M.—Paris advices quote French Rentes, 57f. 97c. There is no change to report in the amount of bullion in the Bank of France, since last report.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah, or Charleston, deliverable in August, (Middling Upland,) at 8 11-16d.; deliverable in September and October at 8¾d.; new crop, deliverable in September and October, not below Low Middling, at 8 11-16d.; new crop, deliverable in December and January, not below good Ordinary, at 8¾d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in August, not below Low Middling, at 8¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. ₱ cwt.; for the best grades of American; Pork, 66s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales of Cotton to-day, 7,750 bales were American, and the sales of American yesterday were 6,500 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

LONDON, Aug. 21—6 P. M.—Antwerp advices quote Petroleum at 38f. ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £33 ₱ ton; Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

CRICKET NOTES.

The Manhattan Cricket Club were to have started for Boston on Wednesday to play the Waltham and Boston Clubs. All were on the boat ready to start, when news came of the sad death by drowning of Mr. George T. Keiller, one of their eleven. A meeting was then held, and it was determined to postpone the trip, out of respect to Mr. Keiller.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Katharine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG.—Characters by the Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The character of "Reformed" Tammany is made tolerably apparent by the list which we publish in another column, of the men who are spoken of as candidates for the executive, judicial, and legislative positions to be filled at the Fall election. "TIM" CAMPBELL, "DENNY" BURNS, and "JIMMY" HAYES aspire to the honors of State Senatorship. HEALEY, "NICK" MULLER, and DUNPHY are among the possible Assemblymen. "BILLY" WALSH is thought to be good enough for County Clerk, and names like those of Civil Justices KOCH and QUINN are seriously discussed as candidates for the vacant seats in the Superior Court. The tone of the Marine Court is low enough already, but if Judge CURTIS is fit for renomination, or JAS. E. COULTER is considered an eligible candidate, Tammany will be doing its best to sink that Court to a still lower depth. When a man like Mr. HEWITT finds himself bracketed in the same gang as OLIVER CHARLICK and THOMAS J. BARR, he will surely feel ashamed of the associates which Tammany forces upon its respectable members. Tammany can easily do justice to the distinguished patriots we have mentioned by throwing overboard the pretence of "reform" and coming out in its true colors.

Various journals have fallen into the error of supposing that Mr. S. S. COX has been formally nominated by the Democrats to succeed Hon. JAMES BROOKS, deceased, in Congress. Such is not the case, since no convention has yet been held in the district, and the contest for the nomination is still animated and uncertain. It is also assumed quite generally that a Democratic nomination in the district is equivalent to an election, which is also a mistake, as in the event of a Democratic division, which is by no means improbable, the Republicans have only to nominate a strong candidate to secure the seat. Still, the chances are with the Democrats, and for that reason we hope Mr. COX will be their candidate. If his party is sincere in its denunciations of the back-pay steal, Mr. COX will certainly be rewarded for the course he took upon that question. A man of long experience in public affairs, of keen wit and great culture, Mr. COX is so far above the average Democrat that we prefer him to any one else of his political faith for the vacant seat.

Democracy has another distress in the recent address of JEFFERSON DAVIS. We do not find that the sentiments expressed meet so much objection as the time chosen for expressing them. It is rather hard, just as the Democrats are commencing another attempt to deceive the people into the belief that they are in thorough accord with the present, that the leading Democrat of the land should hunger in this public way after the flesh-pots of the rebellion. But that the Democrats receive this address as they do and fear its effect upon their prospects, is proof that they are conscious how closely they were in alliance with the lost cause. If they had not themselves taken this view of the Davis address, it is possible their opponents would not have been so cruel as to recall their past in this poignant fashion. In the midst of their lamentations over the probable effect of this speech, it is pleasant to find that Ex-Senator FOOTE has hearty denunciation of the speech itself, and especially for its sentiment concerning Southern women. Mr. FOOTE may possibly be mistaken, but it will require something more than the word of JEFFERSON DAVIS to convince the public that the Southern women are nursing treason and laying the foundation of bloodshed and rapine in the future.

Mr. FITZJAMES STEPHEN has been beaten in his attempt to get into Parliament, and now he must derive what consolation he can from his unfailing belief in himself, and his calm contempt for the rest of the world. A man gifted with Mr. STEPHEN'S temperament is not likely to feel any reverses, for he is quite sure that the human race consists of fools and idiots, and that he is sure to beat them in the end. If Mr. STEPHEN'S estimate of himself is a trifle too high, the estimate which some people form of him here goes to the other extreme. He is spoken of in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper this week as a "scented British Pharisee," "a cockney," a man of "British rank;" he is compared to a "naked savage;" he is told that his book is "a miserable digest of bilious whims and oddities," a "crude piece of effrontery," characterized by "frigid paganism of pluck," and finally there is an allusion to "long ears." We should say from "internal evidence" that Mr. STEPHEN'S voluble antagonist is a woman, and we fear she does not stand much chance of reaching such a hardened sinner. Nothing short of the day of judgment would startle Mr. FITZJAMES STEPHEN out of his serene and habitual complacency.

According to the *Opinion Nationale*, an organ of the Left Centre, the negotiations for a royalist fusion in France have fallen through. The attachment of the Comte DE CHAMBORD to the "white flag" of the Bourbons is alleged to be the point at which the Orleanists stumbled. There may be something in the news, but when the Comte DE PARIS formally acknowledged the exile of Frohsdorf as the head of the Royal House, the "fusion" was practically complete. Negotiations for concerted action between the constitutional and absolute royalists may have been interrupted by the stubborn resolution of "HENRI V." to make no stipulations in regard to prerogatives which he holds as divinely sanctioned. But it is hard to understand how, after what passed at the recent interview of the two Counts, the Orleanists could consistently oppose the restoration of French royalty in the person of its legitimate head.

The reported victory of the Carlists near Berga, now turns out, as we assumed, to have been a defeat. The siege of that place has been raised, and the forces of the pretender are said to be in full retreat. This success of the Republican arms will greatly strengthen the Salmeron Cabinet, and it is clear, from the permission which has been wrung from the Cortes to prosecute one of the insurgent Deputies, that the vigorous policy of the Government is steadily gaining in favor.

Seven deaths from starvation are reported in Brooklyn, and one in this City. The fact is not creditable to either city, and should incite the philanthropists to renewed exertion in seeking and succoring the distressed. The poverty that suffers until death brings relief, is not that which is importunate in asking alms of the private citizen, or at the public institutions of charity. It is for that reason the most needy, as it is the most deserving, and must be sought in the tenements or noxious cellars, where it has hidden from the public gaze. Our public charities have long been the boast of the City, and our private benevolent institutions are numerous and efficient. But while it is possible for a single human being to die of want in the midst of plenty, it is evident that there is something amiss in the working of these institutions. The system of visitation must be careless, or two great cities would not be compelled to record eight deaths from want of food in a single day. We hope to see a reform effected in this matter before any more lives are lost through lack of effort rather than want of will in succoring the needy.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

Business men have seldom had better reason to be satisfied with the prospect before them than they have at this moment. Our iron manufacturers are rapidly beating their competitors in England. Indeed, some very large orders from England have been received here during the past ten days. The time is not far distant when the iron manufacturers of England will find out that they have seen the best days of their trade. We do not see that they can possibly avoid their fate. The abundant coal supply which we possess on this continent, and the ease with which it can be brought to market, would alone give our manufacturers an enormous advantage over English rivals. Their opportunity is now a great one, and if it is wisely used we shall see a degree of prosperity in this branch of our commerce hitherto unknown.

Our ship-building trade has undergone a sudden revival—greater progress has been made during the past six weeks than any equal number of years could show since the beginning of the war. Look, too, at the large number of ships which have recently arrived at this port in ballast, attracted hither by the high freights. Our imports have largely fallen off, and our exports as largely increased. Turn in what direction we will, the signs of prosperity are very remarkable. We seem entering upon a period of prosperity such as we have not known for many years.

It is at such a moment that a gang of gamblers attempt, through the columns of the *Herald* and other New-York papers, to disturb every branch of trade, and throw the money market into confusion. One of the conspirators manufactures a story to the effect that there is a mysterious deficit of ten millions in the Treasury. The *Herald* cheerfully lends itself to the fraud, and paper after paper takes it up. The Secretary of the Treasury has already contradicted it—to-day he authoritatively contradicts it again. It is a sheer falsehood—known to be such by those who set it afloat, and by some of the newspapers which have helped to circulate it. Its only object is to put money into the pockets of a dozen men or so who are in the "Ring." There is to be another corner in gold, and it is to be assisted by all the newspapers which will consent to take a part in it. The contradiction now repeated by the Secretary of the Treasury will convince all reasonable men that a story, wildly improbable in itself, is kept alive solely for the purpose of organizing another gold conspiracy.

We can only hope that our merchants and brokers will have more sense than to be scared by these enemies of the public. They have chosen their time well, according to *their* views. The period when the Fall trade is just opening is, of course, one when the business markets are very sensitive, and when a panic would produce far-reaching results. Scores of small firms would be ruined. What care the gold gamblers and their allies in the newspapers for that? They want to secure the booty; as for the sufferers, they must look after themselves. It is nearly time that these gold swindlers found themselves brought to some sort of a check, and as for the newspapers which join in their plots, the public has it within its power to apply a very effective remedy for the mischief they endeavor to occasion. JAY GOULD'S paper and the *Herald* would both be very glad to change their course if they once felt that the public will understand they are in alliance with the scandalous gold clique. And no one who looks at the facts can for a moment doubt the existence of this alliance.

A SAMPLE SUIT.

The suit of Justice FOWLER against the City is a very fair sample of a class of claims which it is the obvious duty of the Controller to resist, but in resisting which he is not always sustained by the Courts. There are two phases of this Fowler suit, both of which are very instructive as illustrating the slender nature of the legal remedies possessed by the tax-payers against the fraudulent acts of public servants. In the City Tax law of 1870 occurs the following clause: "The Mayor and Controller are hereby authorized to fix the salaries of the Civil Justices of said City (or any or either of them) as they may deem the legal business of the respective districts to justify, not exceeding the salary now paid to the Police Justices of said City." This is marked by the usual low cunning of Ring legislation. It gave HALL and CONNOLLY the power of purchasing the absolute political subserviency of the Civil Justices, of whom FOWLER was and is one. It only referred to the salary in an indirect manner, so as not to excite public comment on its excessive amount. The salaries of the Civil Justices had heretofore been $5,000 a year—a liberal remuneration for the very light character of their duties, and a sum certainly in excess of what any of the incumbents of the office would have been likely to earn in private business. Under the provisions of this law, the salary became $10,000, this being the sum then paid to the Police Justices. But the salary of the Police Justices had been raised to that amount by the Common Council, in express defiance of the provisions of law. Since Controller GREEN'S accession to office no Police Justice has been paid more than his legal salary of $5,000 a year, and none of them has dared to contest in the Courts his claim to the increased compensation of $10,000. It seems a natural enough conclusion that if the *legal* salary of the Police Justices was at no time more than $5,000 a year, the Civil Justices never had a legal claim to a higher compensation. It is surely a somewhat dangerous doctrine to acknowledge that a standard of payment can be fraudulently erected in one case on which a perfectly valid legal requirement can be based in another. This doctrine, or something like it, has, however, been affirmed by all the Courts, and there is an end of the matter. So far, then, Justice FOWLER has an unquestionable right to his salary at the rate of $10,000 a year.

The general question was settled in the suit of Justice QUINN against the City, and the defense alluded to has never been put forward in FOWLER'S case. As will be seen from certain correspondence and reports published in another column, the payment of his salary has been resisted on a totally different ground. Justice FOWLER once held the position of Assistant Surrogate, and when acting in that capacity he is, on the testimony of his superior, Surrogate TUCKER, accused of misappropriating certain trust funds to the amount of $30,000 to $40,000, which had been placed in his hands. Of course, the widows and orphans whose property this money was, had to be paid out of the County Treasury of New-York, and for some unexplained reason the county seems to have neglected to sue FOWLER'S bondsmen for recovery of the sum misappropriated. In other words, the taxpayers of New-York had to make up the little deficiency of Assistant Surrogate FOWLER, and shortly thereafter found the defaulting official once more thrust into their employment, while they were expected in the most indulgent manner to condone his past offenses and pay him the excessively liberal salary of $10,000 a year. When Controller GREEN took office he applied what appears to be an equitable rule to such cases. When an official lay under the charge of being in default to the City or County Treasury, the Controller refused to expend any more public money upon such a person until the Courts had passed upon the extent of his liability. This rule was applied, without legal challenge, to the cases of NATHANIEL SANDS and "TOM" FIELDS. It was also applied to the case of Justice FOWLER. This person made an attempt, several months ago, to get a judgment against the City for his salary, but the grounds of denial were held to be perfectly valid. He renewed his application the other day, before Judge PRATT, and, apparently from lack of a full presentation of the case of the City, a judgement in his favor was obtained.

The subsequent stages of the matter have revealed the usual malicious and indecent haste on the part of Sheriff BRENNAN to levy upon the property of the County of which he is an officer. BRENNAN has been made to suffer from a strict interpretation of the law, and there is, therefore, no device which petty malignity can suggest that he will not employ to take his little revenge for the non-payment of his illegal fees. It is a glaring outrage, of which only a Tammany politician could be guilty, for a public officer to resort to every possible trick that can technically be covered by law, in order to wring a few hundred dollars out of the people whose servant he is. BRENNAN used to be thought respectable, in comparison with TWEED. It is clear that the real "Boss" of "Reformed" Tammany is, in some respects, a more despicable creature than his predecessor in the same bad eminence.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.

No better evidence of the vitality of the Republican Party in the South can be desired than the proceedings of the late Convention at Dallas, Texas. The gathering appears to have been in the highest degree representative of the best elements of the State, and to have been animated by a purpose to make every possible effort to succeed in the ensuing election. Latterly the Republicans of Texas have felt the bitterness of Democratic domination in some branches of the State Government, and they are nerved by this experience to extraordinary exertion. They are further incited to use all possible means to avert defeat by the reflection that if they lose this election they will lose all control of affairs. A full State ticket is to be elected, and as the result of this contest will determine the policy of the State for some years at least, the occasion is one of sufficient importance to justify the utmost efforts upon the part of the Republicans to achieve a victory.

Texas is declared by recent election returns to be a Democratic State, and the Republicans begin the campaign with the odds heavily against them, but they begin it in a way that should encourage them to work steadily and heartily for success. The ticket nominated is admitted to be a strong one, and it is especially so in its head. The unanimous nomination of Gov. DAVIS for another term is a sufficient answer to the assertions so widely made that the party was divided as to his fitness, and is a proper acknowledgment of the great public service he performed in vetoing all the rascally Democratic bills during the last session of the Legislature. We are not prepared to say at this moment that Gov. DAVIS will be re-elected, but he certainly will be if the people of Texas prize firmness and fairness in their public servants. He has shown by his conduct as Governor that he is fully awake to all the interests of his State, and is able to serve them both intelligently and fearlessly. His nomination is a credit to the Republican Party, and should be received by the people as an evidence of the sincerity of its devotion to their welfare.

The platform adopted by the Convention is in keeping with the history of the Republican Party. The declaration in favor of free schools is properly conceded the place of honor among State issues, because of the blow given the educational system of the State by the late Democratic Legislature, and because of the fact that the enlightenment which comes of education is the basis of Republican success. We are glad to find the party in this distant and comparatively distracted State taking strong ground against special legislation. On this point the Convention said that "general laws may be framed which will obviate the necessity for special, which would be more just and less apt to be enacted from corrupt motives." We hope to see the same stand taken by the Republican Party in every State where the movement against special legislation has not been carried to a successful termination. Having assumed this advanced position on a vital issue, it is not surprising that the Dallas Convention proved to be equally enlightened on other public questions. It declared in favor of State aid to immigration; for equal taxation; for economy in the administration of the State Government, and the payment of the public debt to the last penny; for a judicious railway system, as a means for the development of the State. But the Republican Party of Texas gave a stronger proof than any one of these that it deserves public confidence, in declaring against political proscription by asking the General Government to relieve all the citizens of the State from political disabilities. The resolution upon this subject is a conclusive refutation of the slander that the Republican policy in the South is the "policy of hate." It was restrictive so far and so long as that policy was required to secure the public safety, but when that necessity was past it became, and is, liberal in the extreme.

With excellent candidates and an admirable platform, the Republicans of Texas enter the campaign under favorable circumstances. But they should not forget that they have a hard fight before them, and that they can attain success only by the most unflagging work. In a State so large and sparsely settled, the dissemination of political information among the people is a task of vast labor, but it must be undertaken and accomplished to render success possible. Democracy in Texas, as elsewhere, thrives on ignorance. Republicanism becomes powerful in proportion as the people become enlightened, and the necessity for hard and unceasing work in a State like Texas is therefore obvious. Their enemies have furnished the Republicans with a weapon for their own destruction, if it is properly used, in the record of the late Democratic Legislature. That body gave startling proof that Tweedism is the essence of Democracy everywhere. The rascalities accomplished and attempted were not so great nor so bold as those of Tammany, but they were sufficient to prove that the Democratic Party of Texas cannot be trusted with power with safety to the public interests. The veto messages of Gov. DAVIS are all the documents needed to satisfy the people of this fact. We are convinced that if every voter in the State is fully informed of what this Legislature did and tried to do, the Republicans will achieve a triumph necessary to the future welfare of the State. We hope, therefore, that they will not fail to make full use of the means of victory which the Democrats have placed in their hands. They refer to this scandalous record in proper terms in their platform, and we believe they will lose no opportunity to impress it upon the public mind. This and all other aids to success being used to the utmost, it is probable that the Republicans of Texas will win a victory as gratifying to them as it will be beneficial to the public welfare.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S "REFORM."

Our Reform Mayor has issued the following order in the case of one of his City Marshals, lately accused of an attempt to extort illegal fees:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
> NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1873.
>
> *Thos. McGrath:*
>
> SIR: The complaint against you, preferred by J. WARREN LAWTON and others, for attempting to extort excessive fees on the arrest of the Captain and mate of the brig *Altavela*, having been duly heard and examined, it is hereby ordered that you be suspended from the office of City Marshal, and you are hereby forbidden to discharge any of the functions of said office for the space of one month from this date.
>
> W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

It is a public scandal that our Mayor, who was so profuse of his promises of reform before the election, should act thus in a matter calling for the most severe punishment of the offender. Several days ago, in relation to the illegal creation of a number of clerkships to assist the Commissioners of Accounts to discharge duties which the law had imposed upon the Commissioners themselves, Mayor HAVEMEYER openly declared in the Board of Apportionment that he was in favor of creating the clerkships, law or no law. What cares HAVEMEYER for the law? The other day, during the hearing of the evidence in this case of the Marshal attempting to extort illegal fees, the Mayor publicly stated it as his opinion that the Marshal had the right to charge for his services in addition to his legal fees. Among other things, he said that the Marshal had the right to take his prisoner immediately to jail, and that if he was kind enough to extend the courtesy to his prisoner of an opportunity to get bail, he was entitled to be paid for this courtesy or trouble. What a pretty doctrine to be put forth by the chief magistrate of this great City, and that man elected by the friends of reform!

What respect can he expect his subordinates to have for the law when he is constantly breaking it himself? For a gross violation of the law and of his duty, the Marshal was suspended by the Mayor for the term of one month. Marshal MCGRATH was either guilty or not guilty of the attempt to extort illegal or excessive fees. If not guilty, he was entitled to an honorable acquittal. If guilty, as the Mayor has found him to be, the suspension from his office for the space of one month is a punishment ridiculously disproportionate to the offense. This punishment for the gravest misconduct of a public officer shows the estimation in which Mayor HAVEMEYER holds the laws. We believe the charge against MCGRATH was his attempt to exact the sum of $20 for taking his prisoner to South-street to look for bail. Upon what principle was the Mayor's decision based? We should like to know how much in excess of his legal fees a Marshal must take to justify his removal from office. We suppose that an excessive exaction of $240 would justify his suspension for a year, according to the sliding scale of morality as established by HAVEMEYER. Does the Mayor think that respectable gentlemen will come forward with accusations and proofs of official misconduct against public officers, when his punishment of the offenders is so ridiculously slight? Does he think that this suspension from duty for one month for misconduct which should have called for the instant removal of the Marshal, will have any tendency to prevent any of the other City Marshals from exacting illegal fees? On the contrary, as the Mayor has declared in favor of the principle and right to charge for services in addition to the legal rates, an additional encouragement will be given to the whole gang of office-holders who thrive upon the wages of misconduct. They will see that at the worst, even if detected and convicted, the Mayor will let them off with merely a nominal punishment. From the Mayor's declarations during the progress of this investigation, it was apparent that his sympathies were with the Marshal, and that he would have permitted him to escape without punishment if he had dared so to do. Hence this wretched compromise with the law in suspending MCGRATH for one month. If the right to charge illegal fees is once established, as it practically is by this decision of Mayor HAVEMEYER, who is to say what shall be the limit, whether five, ten, or fifteen thousand dollars?

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

To what extent a system of education at the public expense should be adapted to fit young men for particular callings, is a question which ought to be carefully considered.

Mr. ALGERNON SULLIVAN, in a recent letter to Messrs. JAMES W. GERARD and PETER COOPER, discusses the necessity of technical education. He asserts that our system does little, if anything, more than to prepare pupils for the higher schools, and that it entirely fails to fit them for any branch of practical business life. He instances, as examples worthy of our imitation, the technical schools which have been carried to so high a degree of perfection in different parts of Europe, notably in the City of London, in Hanover, Switzerland, and especially in Würtemberg; and he asks why our system of instruction should not be so extended as to turn out young men, each prepared for some practical occupation.

There are grave difficulties in the way of inaugurating such a system as Mr. SULLIVAN proposes, as well as in the way of carrying it out. In the first place, who shall decide for the pupil what trade or profession shall be his especial object? If he be left to choose for himself, would not the so-called "genteel" businesses or professions become even more overstocked than they now are?

In the next place, a technical education cannot be made free to all. Free instruction is not by any means free education. A large majority of the pupils who attend our public schools are, by their circumstances, absolutely debarred from taking full advantage of the free instruction already offered. Food for the mind is an excellent thing, but food for the stomach must be had, and most of the pupils of our public schools have to help their fathers and mothers deal with the question, how to obtain their daily bread, long before they have passed through the course which Mr. SULLIVAN calls a mere beginning. In fact, all schools above a certain grade maintained at the public expense, go upon the principle that "to him that hath shall be given." Moreover, these higher grades become not only an object of professional pride to instructors, but an object of ostentation to boards and committees, who are too apt to judge of the value of their system by the proficiency of that comparatively small class of pupils who reach those grades, most of whom would have become proficient without free instruction. There is a certain standard which should be attained by every boy in the land, and without which he is not fitted to be a citizen of the Republic. To read intelligently, to write a fair hand, to do sums with sufficient facility and accuracy for ordinary business purposes, to understand the simpler processes of reasoning, to have a correct general idea of the principles and machinery of republican government, and to know something of the geography and history of his own country—these are qualifications indispensable to the citizen, some of them qualifications without which he may become, with the best intentions, the tool or victim of the demagogue or impostor.

But do our schools reach this standard? There are certain statistics on this point which never get into reports of Boards of Education, and which would probably startle the public somewhat if they could be fairly made up. What proportion of the pupils who depend upon the public schools for education learn to read? Not merely to spell their way laboriously through their reading lessons, or even to call words with fluency—many a child eight or nine years old can do this without the slightest conception of the meaning of what he reads—but how many have a sufficient knowledge of language to comprehend with clearness a newspaper article, unless worded in the simplest and most childlike manner? Go into our public schools and test, not the proficiency of the highest classes, but the average of that large majority who never get into the high classes at all. Such a test will, if conscientiously applied, show that a large proportion conclude their school life before they can be truly said to have learned to read.

Our school system does need improvement. We might and should have better results from our extended and expensive organization, but the place to begin is in our primary and intermediate departments, beyond which many of our pupils never get. The efficiency of public schools depends upon the use which is made of the five years, terminating with most pupils by the thirteenth or fourteenth year. There may be no objection to extending our field of instruction when we are ready for it, but judicious effort lies, at present, in quite another direction. Institutions to impart special knowledge are well enough in their place, but the public good depends more upon the universal diffusion of knowledge of the kind which all should possess.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' SPEECH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent speech of Jefferson Davis before the Southern Historical Society, at Montgomery Springs, Va., deserves a more general notice than has been given it by the Press. Disappointed in his hopes of a divided Union, resulting from which he expected enlarged, if not permanent, power; regarded as a traitor by many of his deluded Southern followers, fleeing from the wrath expected and deserved of the nation he had so deeply injured, that nation, actuated, I think, by false philanthropy, allows him his freedom, and to "depart in peace and sin no more." His subsequent conduct, as recently evinced, is, beyond parallel, infamous, for however he might have regarded the Government during the war, it most humane, generous, Christian spirit evinced toward him in his liberation should have led him, if possessed of even a spark of manliness, to have remained respectfully silent, and in the usefulness of a well-spent private life, to have strived to remove the stains which were so deeply imprinted upon him in public. This speech of Davis is a direct stab at the true interests of the South. It will deeply wound the hand which it pretends to heal, and it will reconsolidate the Republican Party and secure adherents to its ranks. It shows that out of that party "there is no peace," and that whatever may be done by it in error, in regard to the administration of the affairs of the country, these wrongs must be righted by the party now and again in power, and not by the substitution of one under whose indifferent, if not fostering, care, treason and civil war may again be rampant.

C. R.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE ON JEFFERSON DAVIS.

At the close of a long letter chiefly relating to R. J. Meigs and the late S. S. Prentiss, which is published in the Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday, Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, adds the following remarks in regard to Mr. Davis' recent speech at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society:

"The fine expression used in Mr. Meigs' elegant note, 'shameless front of faction,' brought to my view at once the language of a certain chief of faction the other day at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, where he again attempted, most unamiably, to revive the excitements connected with the late unhappy war; charged Gens. Lee and Joe Johnston with having been 'cheated' by the Presidents and Generals of the United States into a deceitful peace; asserted that had the subsequent conduct of the Federal Government been anticipated, nothing would have been more easy than for the Confederates to have won their independence in arms; praised the ladies of the South for not having yet submitted to reconstruction; absurdly menaced a renewal of the struggle of arms for the principles contended for for four years unsuccessfully; and did all in his power to rekindle the feelings of sectional unkindness which good citizens everywhere over the land were hoping would be soon extinguished forever. This is the spirit of faction with a vengeance, and will, I fear, bring more detriment upon the long-suffering South than fifty such men as Mr. Davis would be able to compensate in a century. I trust that the Union-loving men of the Republic will soon find that Mr. Davis speaks only for himself and under the promptings of his own restless ambition, and not for the high-souled and patriotic men of the South by whom he is now exceedingly well known.

There is one other assertion of Mr. Davis which may demand a graver and somewhat more pointed response. He says that he has yet to meet with the first Southern lady who has been reconstructed—that is to say, who is reconciled to the Government. Now, if he means sweepingly to declare that all the Southern ladies still cherish the spirit of rebellion, he certainly does them most cruel injustice, and may, in certain cases which I could specify, bring upon them a misconstruction on the part of the Government officers in Washington, that might result in serious injury to claims now pending before them. If he does not mean this, but only intends to make known to the public that he has not happened to fall personally into the company of any Southern female not now breathing forth 'war, pestilence and famine' against the authorities at Washington and to those who submit quietly to their power, why, I can see no earthly objection to admitting this to be true, since it may be that Mr. Davis has not been quite so select of late in his choice of political counselors of the gentler sex as he might have been. If he expects now to stir up rebellion again in the South by such pitiful and slavering commendation of Southern women as trickled so deceitfully from his lips three days ago at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, I can tell him that he never made a greater blunder in his life. Our women of the South are not yet all Amazons, and all the more refined and intelligent among them do ardently desire peace and the universal diffusion of kind feeling among all classes of our people, from the wave-resounding shore of the boisterous Atlantic to the sweet, quiet margin of the far-off Pacific."

THE OLDEST VESSEL IN THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia paper reports that the bark True Love, which has just arrived at that port from Greenland, with a cargo of kyrolite, is the oldest vessel known. She is quite primitive or peculiar in structure, having been built in the year 1764, and is consequently 109 years old. In shape the bark is very much like the one in which William Penn arrived at the time he made the treaty with the Indians. The sides batter inward to the top of the gunwale, and this makes the vessel much broader at the water-line than on deck. In nautical language the sides are known as "tumbling home," because they fall in above the bends. They are directly opposite in construction to those of a ship known as a wall-sided vessel. This bark was built at Philadelphia, but it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty at what particular point. The Custom-house register does not contain the record, because the vessel was built twelve years before the beginning of the American revolution. It is most likely that the bark was built in Kensington, as it appears from history that the first shipyards on the Delaware were established in that locality, not far from the Penn treaty ground. The bark was built for parties residing in Hull, England, and still hails from that place, and for forty-seven years was engaged in the whaling business in the northern seas, and appeared to be at home among the icebergs of the Arctic region. It is understood that the vessel has never required any considerable repairs. The original timbers appear to be as sound as the day they were erected on the stocks in old Kensington. The bark registers 296 tons, but will carry much more.

M. ABOUT'S DUEL.

Writing on Aug. 6, the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Two days ago M. Edmund About published an article in his paper, the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, insulting in the grossest manner E. Edouard Hervé, the editor of the *Journal de Paris*. The quarrel arose thus: M. Edmund About in his paper, referring to the Comte De Paris, spoke of him as 'that young fellow,' a piece of impertinence which those who knew the intercourse of the person in question at the Palais Royal, and the precipitate way in which he had to leave the house of Princess Mathilde, considered quite in keeping with the parasitical character of that 'man of letters.' The *Journal de Paris* noticed this very quietly—merely mentioning that M. About had waited on 'that young fellow,' and called him the 'savior of France.' M. About retaliated by a column of abuse of Hervé, which, in the present state of public feeling in France, left my eminent confrère no alternative—he could not but call him out. They fought with swords to-day on an island in the River Marne. The encounter lasted a quarter of an hour, during which M. About had to pause twice; ultimately he received a thrust through his sword hand. He richly deserved the lesson. M. Hervé never fought a duel before, but in this case he really had no option. You must bear in mind that in France there are insults which no man can afford not to resent. We may regret that state of public opinion, but we cannot ignore its existence. A proof that the cause of the duel was not political is to be found in the name of M. Hervé's seconds. One was an Imperialist Councilor of State; the other, the editor of the Bonapartist paper, the *Patrie*.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873.

The twenty-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was commenced in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. This Association grew directly out of the "Association of American Geologists," a scientific organization formed in Philadelphia, in 1840, by the leading geologists of that day—such as Hitchcock, Beck, Rogers, Vanuxem, Mather, Emmons, and Hall. Subsequently it was felt that the sphere of the Association should be enlarged, and that men engaged in the prosecution of other branches of science should be invited to share in the advantages of such an organization. Accordingly, in 1848, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was formed, largely modeled after its British name-sake. Indeed, so early as 1839 the proposition was made by several scientific gentlemen of Boston to the American Philosophical Society to establish an American Association for the Promotion of Science, but the scheme was pronounced inexpedient, and thus Philadelphia became the birth-place of the daughter, as it had been that of the mother.

By recurring to the dates already given, it will be seen that although the present is but the twenty-second annual meeting, the Association has really completed its quadri-centennial. The explanation of this discrepancy is as follows: At an early period of its existence it was proposed to hold semi-annual meetings, and during the years 1850 and 1851 such meetings were actually held. Afterward annual meetings only were held. The session for 1861 was appointed to be held at Nashville, but the outbreak of the rebellion prevented, and indeed the activity of the Association was totally suspended until 1866. Since that time annual sessions have been regularly held. Seven sessions have been held in New-England, one has been held in the South, at Charleston, S. C.; one outside the limits of the United States, in Montreal; and Dubuque, Iowa, where the meeting of last year was held, marks the western limit of its migrations.

Two consecutive meetings in the West, with the torrid heat which chanced to prevail on both occasions, rendered the cordial invitation of this beautiful city of the East, with the breezy mountains behind her and the blue ocean before her, doubly attractive. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that the attendance on this, the first, day, is very large, nearly 200 names already being entered upon the register; and that the session is not to be an idle one is indicated by the fact that the titles of no less than 111 papers are printed on the programme of the first day as having been offered and accepted by the Standing Committee.

The Association has, perhaps, never been more amply accommodated in respect to halls and committee rooms than by the City Building—a structure of fine architectural proportions, with spacious corridors and numerous airy and spacious rooms.

At 10 o'clock the Association was called to order by Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge, President elect. Dr. Hill offered prayer. The morning session was wholly consumed with preliminary matters and details of organization, which are a sort of necessary evil on all such occasions, consuming much time, but affording little interest to those present and far less to the distant reader. The Committee presented the names of fifty candidates for membership under the new rule, which requires the applications to be made in writing and indorsed by at least two members of the association. The Permanent Secretary, Prof. F. W. Putnam, reported the names of members who have died during the past year. Many distinguished names occur in this list, such as Dr. Torrey, J. H. Coffin, W. S. Sullivant, J. W. Foster, Isaac Ferris, &c. Many of these eminent men had reached their three score years and ten.

The wide range of scientific pursuit, no less than the multiplicity of papers to be heard, render the division of the Association necessary. Accordingly, two general sections are organized as follows: Section A, embracing the sub-sections—1, Mathematics and Astronomy; 2, Physics and Chemistry; 3, Microscopy. Section B—1, Zoölogy and Botany; 2, Geology and Paleontology; 3, Ethnology and Archæology. Each of these sections meets after the general session, organizes, and proceeds as an independent body. To-day the general session consumed the whole morning, adjourning till to-morrow, leaving the afternoon to the sections.

SECTION A.

Dr. Caswell was elected chairman. The first paper called was by Ex-President Hill, of Harvard College—an ingenious and abstruse mathematical discussion of a paper read some years ago by Dr. Watson.

Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, followed with a paper of special interest to astronomers, describing, with black-board and chalk, an ingenious device controlling the chronograph by the use of an electric current. His new form of break-circuit was admired for its simplicity and ingenuity.

Prof. G. W. Hough, of the Dudley Observatory, also described a method of regulating the motion of the chronograph. The astronomers expressed their admiration.

Hon. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, presented the most popularly interesting paper of the afternoon, upon the relation of the frequency of auroras to changes in the length of the earth's radius-vector. The association of the aurora with electrical or magnetic changes or disturbances in the earth's crust is well understood as invariable. The difficulty of working the telegraph during intense auroras demonstrates this truth. We cannot say that the atmospheric disturbance—the aurora—causes the earth's disturbance; we cannot say that the terrestrial disturbance causes the aurora. Possibly they may both be effects of some cause yet undiscovered. The amount of heat received by the earth from the sun necessarily varies greatly. The distance is constantly increasing or diminishing during the annual circuit of the earth round the sun. The surface of the sun is subject to vast disturbances, as is manifest by the "spots" which appear and disappear so suddenly. Hence the amount of radiated heat, no doubt, varies greatly. In these varying thermal conditions we have the efficient causes of magnetic disturbances. An investigation of the recorded observations of auroras, published some years ago by Prof. Lovering, shows that the maximum number were seen in the month of October, and the minimum number in March, the number declining from the former date and increasing from the latter. These months mark the extreme points of the earth's orbit; hence, if in these varying thermal conditions, we have, if not a cause for the aurora, at least a most remarkable coincidence.

Prof. Wm. A. Rogers, of the Havard Observatory, detailed the results of many ingenious devices designed to render more delicate and exact the various instruments of astronomical investigation. His special purpose was to obtain a substitute for the "spider-lines" of the telescope. This he finds in a set of lines etched upon glass by hydrofluoric acid, and rendered opaque by "filling" with plumbago. The process is too intricate for description without the beautiful specimens of etching on glass, which were exhibited. Quite a lively and somewhat dashing discussion followed among the star-gazers on the value of certain refinements of modern instruments, Profs. Hough, Hilgard, and Young taking part.

SECTION B.

Prof. Palman, of Salem, presented a statement of his investigations upon a curious fish—the Liparis—which has for a long time been a subject of special interest among zoölogists.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt very ably discussed the geology and economic mineralogy of the southern Appalachians. After sketching, in a clear and comprehensive manner, the geological origin of the great Appalachian chain which extends from the northern borders of New-England, and sweeps Southward parallel with the coast, finally disappearing in Alabama, he pointed out the curious decay to which the micaceous and schistose rocks, which compose the great mass of these mountains, is subject, producing, many parts of the Southern States, what is popularly known as "rotten-rock," which it really is. While the "drift" somewhat uniformly covers the surface of the Northern States, it does not extend south of the southern line of Pennsylvania; and hence in the Southern States the soil is the direct result of the decomposition of the rocks underlying that locality. A great variety of valuable economic suggestions were deduced from these observations.

The most interesting debate of the afternoon arose between Col. Whittlesey and Lewis H. Morgan, Esq., on a paper read by the former on the ratio of increase in the human race, with its bearing on the date of its origin. The special point was as to the probable number of the Indian population at remote periods, the reader claiming a high number, from which Mr. Morgan most ably dissented, his extensive erudition on that subject rendering him perhaps the best authority in the country.

TORRENTS OF RAIN.

GREAT DAMAGE IN DELAWARE.

BURSTING OF THE SUMMIT LEVEL OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL—CANAL-BOATS AND A HOUSE SWEPT AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—Last night a terrible rain-storm prevailed in this city and thirty miles southward. Persons out in it describe the rain-fall as simply fearful. Great injury has been done in all directions. The roads are torn up, bridges carried away, mill-dams burst, crops beaten down, and other damage done to private property to an immense amount. Among the most serious consequences is the destruction of twelve bridges and culverts on the Delaware Railroad, stopping travel and freighting over that line completely between Newcastle and Townsend, a distance of thirty miles. No trains, except construction-trains, are running to-day, and communication between Central Delaware and this city is entirely cut off, except by private conveyance, and even carriages have to make wide detours, owing to the damaged roads, destroyed bridges, and in some places the complete submersion of the country.

The destruction of so much railroad will stop all ordinary peach shipments by rail for several days. Such fruit as is ripe and cannot get outlet by the water routes must rot, and the loss will be very great. Most of yesterday's peach-trains moving northward got through before the breaks occurred, but it is believed that 20,000 baskets were caught, all of which are a total loss.

At the point where the railroad crosses the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the immense canal-feeder, a reservoir supplying the summit level, burst, and emptied its tremendous volume into the fields and the canal, sweeping all before it, carrying away a house, breaking the approaches of the railroad bridge, destroying the abutment, and filling the canal at that point with earth and débris. Fourteen boats were swept into the meadows and wrecked.

In consequence of this immense volume of water so suddenly emptied into the canal, breaks are reported at both the Chesapeake and Delaware ends of the canal, and it must be closed for many days for repairs.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ELKTON, Md., Aug. 21.—Advices from Chesapeake City, say that the canal is broken, and that the water has undermined several houses, from which the occupants had to be carried out. A break is also reported at Delaware City.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—The feeder of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was carried away at 8 o'clock this morning, causing the loss of a portion of the Delaware Railroad Company's bridge. A large force is working on the repairs, but there is much to be done before traffic can be resumed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—The sun is shining here, though it is still cloudy, with south-west wind. Rain fell all night, but without doing much damage.

IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE EFFECTS OF FOUR DAYS' CONTINUOUS RAIN—STREETS FLOODED AND CLEANSED.

Four days of constant drizzle and rain, and the end is not yet. The oldest inhabitant—invariably consulted in matters relating to the weather—searches in vain the chambers of his memory for a time when New-York was afflicted with four days of continuous rain. The misery began on Monday. The week previous a great wind-storm had passed over the City, accompanied by copious rain. But it was downright rain, that fell in torrents, gathered in great streams in the gutters, and carried away all sorts of impurities. It came, too, with cold blasts that invigorated even while they chilled the frame. On Sunday old Sol burst through the clouds that overhung the wet earth, and another heated term commenced. The heat continued on Monday, but not the blue sky and fair weather. The day broke dull and gloomy. A heavy pall of low-hanging clouds covered the City, and a dismal drizzle commenced to fall. All day it fell with terrible persistency, occasionally giving deceptive promise of an end by coming down in a smart shower, but only to settle back again into the same old drizzle. And so it went on through the night, the rain and the clouds thickening, and "Morn came and went—and came and brought no day." On Tuesday the sidewalks and roadways were covered with a concrete, for which no one has yet obtained a patent. Men and horses slipped and slid on it in a helpless sort of way. About Wednesday people began to look for a corner in umbrellas, and it is a fact that the price of these useful articles went up considerably, at least the price of those offered for sale by the sidewalk merchants. Serviceable umbrellas that two weeks ago could be purchased for seventy-five cents were in demand at $1 50. It was curious to observe the expression of the faces one met in the street during the past few days, as illustrative of the effect of climate on the habits and manners of a people. The quick, piercing glance usually found in the face of the fast-moving New-Yorker, had passed away, and was replaced by a dull, suffering stare. The energetic, nervous step was changed for a shuffling walk, and the well-dressed, dapper appearance for a listless and limp sort of look. In the vestibules of hotels were men seen standing in groups, biting viciously at the ends of their cigars, looking gloomily out at the rain, with a savage sense of rebellion against the inevitable plainly depicted on their faces. On Broadway the rain-storm changed the aspect of the street. Instead of the gay, bustling crowds that ordinarily throng its sidewalks, a melancholy black-robed procession struggled along under a vast disjointed canopy of umbrellas, discontented—the people, not the umbrellas—with themselves, and everybody else. Even the dandy policemen who stand at the crossings to guide the devious steps of the feminine wayfarer safely through the dangers of the crowded thoroughfare, felt the dismal influence of the too humid atmosphere. Enveloped in ungraceful rubber coats, bespattered all over with mud, they stood listlessly looking at the efforts of their friends, the stage-drivers, to run down the casual street-crosser. On wet days stage-drivers vary the amusement of running down old ladies and country cousins by dexterously steering their ponderous vehicles for pools of muddy water that congregate near the sidewalk. By dashing the stage quickly through one of these pools they are enabled to cover a number of luckless pedestrians with a perfect shower of mud and dirty water. This manœuvre was practiced yesterday with great success. By way of utilizing the propensities of stage-drivers to run people down, it has been suggested by an ingenious gentleman that if the companies were to station men in the dress of the ordinary wayfarer at short intervals along Broadway, with directions to constantly cross in front of the stages, a very high rate of speed might be attained. It is notorious that stage drivers never urge their horses beyond a very slow trot except when a chance presents itself to run down a pedestrian. No charge is made to the companies for this suggestion. Since the rainy season set in the horse-car companies have, with their usual anxiety for the comfort of the traveling public, come out quite strong in the matter of open cars. When the mercury was among the nineties, these humanitarians provided close, comfortable cars, so as to prevent the possibility of the passengers getting sun-struck. No more beautiful picture of the paternal care of these great corporations for their passengers can be imagined than the business man, after buying his damp paper at a dripping stand, stepping into an open car to ride down-town. His fevered brow is gently fanned by the damp sheetings at the side, and his damp paper is gently flapped against and torn. A damp conductor treads gently on his toes, and as he collects his fare sheds on the pantaloons of his passenger a gentle shower of rain-drops from his oil-cloth. All this is soothing, and calculated to put one in a peaceful frame of mind for the day. But there are some unreasonable people who don't like to have their fevered brows fanned by wet sheeting, and who end by d——g the damp sheeting and the damp conductor. Swearing, however, does not not cure the matter, for the rain is everywhere. Everything and everybody is in a general state of dampness. At lunch-time the tesselated pavement of your favorite restaurant emits clouds of steam; the forms of the waiters move about indistinctly before you as in a Russian bath. Your very food, even, is damp. The only people who seem to be utterly impervious to the constant down-pour are the country visitors, who at this time of the year—farming operations having been concluded for the time being—throng the City. They may be seen wandering along Broadway and the Bowery, their sunburnt, wondering faces dripping in the rain. But for these country people, the retail dealers would do absolutely no business. Ordinarily August is a bad month, but in weather like this the business of retailers comes to a standstill. Even the boot blacks and newsboys feel it. Many of them have temporarily abandoned their calling for the at present more remunerative one of street-sweeping. In the pursuit of this latter occupation they never fail, perhaps with an eye to future business, to bespatter the boots of passengers plentifully with mud. On Wednesday night and during the greater part of yesterday the rain came down in torrents. In several of the up-town streets, where the workmen have been for the last few weeks plowing up the ground and getting it ready for stone-block pavements, the state of the roadway is something terrible. Everywhere one sees large dykes impassable without the aid of a boat. Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue improvement has suffered much by the storm. The excavations are all filled with water, and some days must elapse before work can be resumed. In the sunken lots up town the squatters and the dwellers in shanties on the rocks suffered a good deal from the storm. Down town the rain in cleansing the gutters of impurities more than counterbalanced any evil effect otherwise produced by the storm. It is some consolation to know that some good at least has resulted from the continuous rain. The City parks and the Central Park, scorched into miniature deserts by the heats of the Summer, have put on again a beautiful verdure. The parched flowers lift their diminished heads, once more put forth their bloom, and fill the air with sweet perfumes. Everywhere the glad earth, quickened into life by the copious and refreshing rain, sends forth a rapid vegetation. Within a few hours yesterday the whole eastern side of Washington Park was covered with mushrooms. Large quantities of the newly-born vegetable were quickly plucked up by the children in the neighborhood, and conveyed to their homes where they were doubtless eaten with gusto.

At the present writing there is no prospect of the rain-storm passing away, torrents of rain continuing to fall with the most alarming persistence. In Brooklyn the heavy rains of Wednesday night and yesterday produced most disastrous effects. Whole blocks of sunken lots reach down to Red Hook Point, and these were entirely covered with water. Van Brunt, Commerce, Richard, Columbia, Delavan, and other streets were utterly impassable in some parts, and at Commerce and Richard streets a wide detour was necessary in order to avoid a large pool which had formed since Wednesday afternoon. The late storm on Long Island has devastated the country to a fearful extent, and the consequent loss to farmers will be great. Crops of all kinds, especially grains, are all but ruined; fields of grain that looked promising are now lying flat. Wheat, oats, and barley will not yield one-fifth of what was expected, and fruits and garden stuff are almost entirely destroyed. The telegraph-poles of the North Shore line have, in many places, been washed away, rendering telegraphic communication impossible. They will be replaced as soon as possible.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

The heavy storm of the past few days, and more particularly the incessant and copious rain-fall of Wednesday night, has done considerable damage to the road-beds of the New-Jersey railways. The Midland, the Jersey City and Albany, and the Northern Railway of New-Jersey, which run nearly parallel across the Hackensack Meadows, were all more or less damaged by the overflow of water. During Wednesday night, the Midland Railway track, about a mile east of New-Durham, sank eighteen inches, and the first eastward-bound train, consisting of a locomotive, baggage-car, and four passenger-cars, jumped the track at 7 A. M. yesterday, blockading the road for several hours. Shortly afterward, the Wortendyke local train, known as "No. 17," ran off near the same place, and this was followed by trains Nos. 19, 11, and 13, all of which were off the track at 9 o'clock A. M., and travel was completely obstructed. Train No. 2, the through Oswego mail, and train No. 10, local to West Bloomingdale, both westward bound, occupied the westward track, and they, with the others, were delayed about three hours. By this time the cars and locomotives had all been replaced and travel was resumed. John Steinhardt, a Midland engineer, had one of his hands badly crushed in helping to replace the locomotive of No. 30 on the track. With this exception no one was injured to any extent by the accident, though some of the passengers were slightly bruised by the shock. The meadow road-bed has been so much injured and undermined by the late rains that it is not thought safe to run at a high rate of speed, especially over those which are comparatively new. A dispatch was received in Englewood yesterday morning, announcing that the eastward-bound train, due there at 8 o'clock A. M., would be detained two hours by the washing away of a culvert at Closter. The information caused great excitement, as a large number of the passengers in waiting were merchants, brokers, bankers, bank-clerks, &c., and felt it imperatively necessary to reach their places of business by 10 o'clock. Some in their haste took carriages and drove down, but much to their chagrin were passed when half way by the train, which had been delayed less than had been anticipated.

About 3,000 cubic yards of earth were washed away at the Bergen cut of the Pennsylvania Central Railway during Wednesday night, but a gang of laborers was set at work, and the track was speedily cleared.

BROOKLYN'S CHIEF OF POLICE REMOVED.

Mr. Patrick Campbell yesterday morning received an official communication that the Board of Police Commissioners had removed him from office as "Chief," that office having been abolished by the new charter. Upon receiving this notice, Mr. Campbell immediately went to the room of the Commissioners and found that Gen. Jourdan was absent, but that Commissioners Briggs and Jansen were present. The Chief, therefore, addressed them on the subject of the official papers which he had in his hands, especially those relating to the Goodrich case. As no one had been designated to receive these valuable documents, the Chief desired to surrender them to the Commissioners, and take their receipt for them. Commissioner Jansen was willing to accept the papers, but Commissioner Briggs objected to becoming responsible for their safe-keeping, and requested Mr. Campbell to keep them for the present. This plan was objected to by Mr. Campbell, on the ground that he held no official position suitable to such a responsibility, his removal from office making him a simple citizen. This was a dilemma that was not foreseen; consequently, the two Commissioners resolved to recall the communication removing Mr. Campbell, and the latter therefore returned to his room and resumed his position as Chief of Police, an office that has been abolished for over two months by the charter. Later in the day, Gen. Jourdan returned, and the Chief was ordered to turn over to-day to the Commissioners all papers in his possession and to impart all information he might possess in the Goodrich case. The Chief, after such transfer, will retire from his abolished office, and Inspector Folk will assume all the responsibilities of the office until a Superintendent is appointed. It is understood that the Commissioners are not ready yet to make any such appointment.

DEATH FROM PRIVATION.

On Saturday evening last the Police authorities were informed that an old man lay in a dying condition in an apartment in the tenement-house, No. 163 Lewis street. He was found in a miserable room at the top of the house, unconscious. He was apparently between seventy and eighty years of age. He was terribly emaciated; his clothes were extremely filthy, and he had evidently been brought to this pitiable state from want of food and proper care. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where, without consciousness, he expired on Sunday morning. Efforts were made to ascertain his name in order to communicate with his friends, but without success. The remains were conveyed to the Morgue yesterday. The keeper of the Morgue, on inquiring of the people living in the house where the deceased was found, was informed that he was a physician named Leggett, and had lived in the room where he was discovered for fifteen years, but they knew nothing further. Late yesterday a gentleman called at the Morgue and informed the keeper that he had known the deceased in former years, and that he had been wealthy. The gentleman kindly offered to inform the friends of the deceased, so that he might be respectably buried.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health Commissioners of Brooklyn met yesterday, and passed a resolution directing the District Attorney to prosecute Edward Clark for the penalties arising from the non-fulfillment of the offal contract. On complaint of the Sanitary Inspector the Board of Police were requested to cause the arrest of those residents of the Fourteenth Ward who throw garbage into the streets. Several orders of this Board not having been complied with, directions were given for the offenders to be prosecuted. Dr. Watt presented his weekly report, showing 259 deaths for the week ending Aug. 16, being thirty-six less than the previous week, and sixty-five less than the corresponding week of last year. The total number of deaths of children under five years of age, was 166, of which seventy-three were from cholera infantum, being six more than last. There were no deaths from small-pox. Seven deaths were reported from exhaustion, arising from want of food. The Board then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, Judge Graham, of Indiana, Hon. J. Lord, of Rochester, and Hon. D. Underwood, of Fort Edward, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. J. Roberts, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. W. McAlfin, of Cincinnati, L. A. Bigelow, of Boston, and P. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. John H. Winters, of Ohio, Rev. D. K. Bartlett, of Rochester, Hon. William H. Gregg, of St. Louis, and J. L. Talbott, of Cincinnati, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Col. E. Port, of New-York, and Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Hon. T. W. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and Gen. C. W. Mead, of St. Paul, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—THE PAWNEE AND SIOUX FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senator Lewis, of Virginia, is still prostrated by general debility to such a degree that his physicians have advised him that he must abstain from taking any active part in the present canvass if he wishes to be able to resume his duties in the Senate next Winter.

THE SIOUX AND PAWNEES.

It is stated that both the Pawnees and the Sioux were off their reservation at the time of the recent massacre, and that the battle would not have occurred had the Indians respected their reservation boundaries.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

A board of engineer officers, to consist of Col. Jas. A. Simpson, Major Godfrey Weitzel, Major Wm. E. Merrill, and Major Charles R. Suter, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, to meet at St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and report whether the bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.

THE STEAMER RICHMOND AT RIO.

The United States steamer Richmond arrived at Rio on July 7, after a pleasant passage of fifty-eight days from Key West. She made some repairs, coaled, and sailed again, on July 26, for San Francisco. The officers and crew were in good health.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Jenkins was at Shanghai early in July, to proceed soon to the coast of Japan. The court-martial cases, which called so many of the vessels of the squadron to Shanghai, had been concluded. In a general order, Rear Admiral Jenkins announces the finding and sentence—dismissal in the case of Lieut. Commander James H. Rowland, late in command of the Palos, who was tried on charges of scandalous conduct, and conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer of the navy.

MARINE COURT-MARTIAL.

A marine general court-martial meets at Norfolk on the 25th inst. for the trial of private marines. The following is the detail of the Court: Capt. Joseph F. Baker, First Lieut. Charles L. Sherman, First Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, First Lieut. C. P. Porter, Second Lieut. Frank Scott, and Lieut. G. C. Reed, Judge Advocate.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received from Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic Station, dated at Rio de Janeiro. He reports the health of his command good throughout. The yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Montevideo, and there were only occasional cases at Rio de Janeiro. The Lancaster is expected to remain at Rio until the latter part of August. The Ticonderoga left Rio for the Platte River on the 11th inst. The Wasp was at Montevideo July 16.

NAVAL VESSELS GETTING READY FOR SEA.

The United States steamer Ossipee will be ready for her officers at New-York about the 20th of September, and orders for her preparation for sea have been given. Orders have also been given for the preparation of the Kearsarge at San Francisco for sea service. She will be ready in the course of a month. The Ticonderoga, of the South Atlantic Statio, will leave that station for the United States about the 1st of December next.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following circular has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 19, 1873.

The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the fact that officers of the army frequently request advertisements to be inserted in newspapers which it is evident will not reach the class of people to whose notice the advertisement is directed, it is hereby ordered that in all cases where an officer recommends the advertising of any official matter, he suggest only the names of newspapers that from their location and circulation are apt to do the greatest service to the Department. If an officer considers that the interest of the Government requires the publication of an advertisement in any locality where there is no official newspaper, or in any newspaper not on the official list, his request for authority to advertise should set forth that fact.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. T. BARNARD, Acting Chief Clerk.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Mullan is ordered to the Asiatic Station; Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard as assistant to the executive; Lieuts. Zera L. Farmer and Isaac J. Yates, Master Edward D. Tausig, Ensign Henry O. Handy, and Gunner John D. Foster have been detached from the Narragansett and ordered to return home and report arrival; Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson has been detached from special duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, and ordered to the Frolic; Second Assistant Engineer A. S. Moore is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received from Rear Admiral Case, commanding the European Station, dated July 31, at Corfu. He proposed to sail on Sept. 5, on a cruise among some of the islands of the Archipelago, Cephalonia, Zante, Cerigo, Candia, and Milo, which have not been visited for some time past by our vessels of war, and reach Athens about the 15th of September. The Wabash and Wachusett are the only vessels of our navy that have visited Corfu for thirty years. That port is frequented by the national vessels of other countries, and is a stopping-place for many mail and other steamers, and the point to which all goods for supplying the Turkish Province of Albania, opposite, and but five miles distant, are brought for rearrangement for transportation on horses and mules. The merchants of Albania sometimes go there to make purchases. Three or four cargoes of petroleum are brought to Corfu annually from New-York, and when by merchant vessels, return cargoes of olive-oil or fruit are taken away if any are to be procured. If not they go to the fruit ports for them. Of late the petroleum has been brought to Corfu in Austrian vessels.

ANOTHER COMET.

The Smithsonian Institution received a telegram to-day from M. Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, stating that a comet had been discovered by M. Barelli, at Marseilles, 7 hours 27 minutes north, right ascension, 38° 45′ south declination, with rapid motion.

THE PHILADELPHIA MORGUE—UNPLEASANT REVELATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—Disclosures made by the Police Department to-day reveal a sad state of affairs at the City Morgue. The body of Thomas Munce, a wealthy farmer of Washington County, who left his home in the early part of July last, has been found pickled in the dissecting-room of the University. It had been sold to the College by some one connected with the Morgue. The family of the dead man were in the city to-day, and identified it. The discovery was made by finding the watch of the deceased in a pawn office, where it had been pledged by one William McEwen, who was the driver of the Coroner's wagon. Munce was found drowned on the morning of July 3, and McEwen removed the body to the Morgue the same day. On the 5th it found its way into the college. McEwen has been arrested and the investigation is being further pushed. The Deputy Coroner states that he holds a receipt of the Superintendent of the city burial-ground for the body. It appears that at the time of the inquest the deceased's name was not known.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 21.—The Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society are in session here, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, the President, in the chair. The business transacted has been principally in reference to premiums. The Committee on Fertilizers were authorized to analyze all the fertilizers thrown upon the market of Virginia, and to see, also, if there was any cheating in weight, &c. The Society has invited Gov. Walker to deliver the next regular address before the Society at the Fair, in October next, and he has accepted the invitation.

EXCITEMENT ON CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—There was considerable excitement on 'Change this afternoon, caused by a rumor that a petition had been got up and signed by members of the Board of Trade asking the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to change the grading of barley so that No. 3 may be inspected No. 2. Some dealers having been caught on account of the crop not proving as favorable as they had calculated on early in the season they are short, and unable to fulfill their obligations for the delivery of standard No. 2, and so have resorted to this plan to save themselves. The proceeding is denounced as dishonest, and it is claimed the Commissioners cannot now legally change the rules for grading, or rather that any change now would not release short parties from their contracts to deliver the grade as it was when the contracts were made.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Ord is in Salt Lake City, and is coming East to-day.

Navigation on the Welland Canal was resumed on Wednesday at midnight.

The Philadelphia municipal excursion party left San Francisco for home yesterday morning.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Mackay, Jr., died suddenly of apoplexy recently, on board the Ticonderoga, off the coast of Brazil.

The Attorney General left Washington last night, on a visit to Syracuse, N. Y., to be absent for a week or ten days.

The schooner Lion, first of the Nova Scotia and Labrador cod-fishing fleet, has arrived at Mahone Bay, N. S., with full fare.

The City of Washington wreck has been resold for an advance of $1,000 on the price realized at the late auction sale.

A mutiny occurred on Wednesday in Boston on board the English bark Golden Region. Four of the crew were manacled.

The coal receipts for to-day, at Boston, amounted to 21,000 tons domestic, and 1,450 tons of foreign.

A locomotive and tank of coal-oil on the junction belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad, were burned yesterday; loss, $16,000.

The President has recognized Charles W. Riley as Consul General of the Orange Free State, Africa, in the United States.

Great fires are raging in the woods of Josco County, Mich., near the villages of East Tawas and Tawas City. The latter place is in some danger.

The body of Thomas McMenamin was found in the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, yesterday morning. The Coroner is investigating the case.

The United States steamer Wyoming, Commander Cushing, sailed from Fortress Monroe, yesterday morning, for Bermuda and the West Indies.

The weather in Georgia for the past ten days has been unfavorable, cloudy and wet, with cool nights, and the cotton is said to be badly injured by rust.

The Indian chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, arrived at Houston, Texas, on Wednesday, under guard from the Penitentiary, on the way to Fort Sill.

Dr. R. J. Andrews, the notorious quack doctor, who was before a Police Magistrate in Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday, charged with malpractice, has forfeited his bail and fled.

Efforts are made to establish a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool. The municipal corporations and boards of trade in Georgia pledge themselves to give support to the line.

The Indians of South Utah are now assembled at St. George, awaiting Agent Ingalls. They are opposed to going on the reservation, but probably will be induced to do so by free-gift offerings.

The James surveying party, to explore the Colorado River, is encamped in the Colorado Desert, near the river, with the Cozopah Indians. The project of filling the Colorado Desert, from the waters of the river, is reported upon as feasible.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the adverse claim of the 420 mining companies to the application of the Bullion Mining Company for a patent on the Comstock lodes must be adjudicated in Court before a patent issues to the Bullion Company.

The yachts of the New-York Club sailed yesterday for the Bennett Challenge Cup, at Newport, the course being from Fort Adams, around Block Island buoy and back. The Madeleine won in 3 hours 16 minutes, the Madgie being 3 minutes behind her.

Emerson Coburn, of Paris, was killed by the up-train on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday morning. He had been walking by the track, and evidently had attempted to get upon the train while in motion. He leaves a wife and two children.

John Yeager, a carpenter, residing at the corner of Claiborne and Sixth streets, in New-Orleans, upon returning home on Wednesday evening from his work, found his wife, Catharine Yeager, aged twenty-two, lying dead in the yard, with eight buck-shot wounds in her breast and left arm. There is no clue to the assassin.

The citizens of Jaffrey, N. H., on Wednesday, celebrated the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of that municipality. Among the participants were the Mayor of Boston and other city officials. The programme included a procession, an oration by Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge, a dinner, and speeches.

A professorship of logic and Christian evidences has been established in Bates College, and is called the Cobb Professorship of Logic and Christian Evidences, in honor of J. L. H. Cobb, of Lewiston, Me., who has contributed $5,000 toward its endowment. Rev. Uriah Balkan, D. D., of Lewiston, has been elected to the professorship.

James Shannon, employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at White Haven., Penn., as a section man, was yesterday morning seen with another person—both drunk—in the switchman's office at the lower end of the valley siding near Penn Haven, and at 12:30 o'clock his body was found half a mile from the siding with his brains scattered about, and his clothing torn off except a shoe. Suspicions of foul play are entertained.

TAX ON RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, filed an opinion to-day in the case of the Reading Railroad *vs.* John B. Kenney, late Collector, deciding that under the provision of the act of July 14, 1870, a dividend declared on the 30th of November of that year and payable on the 27th of December of the same year is not liable to tax to the United States. That act is limited in its operation to August, 1870, and the new tax was not imposed upon interest and dividends during the remainder of that year or until the year 1871. In other words, interest and dividends declared and payable during the last five months of 1870 are exempt from taxation. The case was an action of trespass for alleged illegal seizure and detention of goods and chattels of the plaintiff. The defendant alleged justification in making the seizure, because plaintiff, on the last day of November, 1870, declared a dividend of $1,570,580 61 on its capital stock, as part of its earnings between July 1, 1870, and Nov. 30, 1870, and that plaintiff was liable to United States tax of two and a half per cent.

MOB LAW IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—Advices from Perry County state that after the constables' posse, who were endeavoring to arrest Moses and his party for their attack upon Mathews and the Supervisors' Court, had dispersed, Moses, with a crowd of about thirty men, entered Perryville and took possession of the Court-house, swearing they would kill forty men for the killing of Trice. Supervisors Price and Holmes, in fear of personal violence, left town, and are now in this city to lay the facts before the Governor. They declare it is unsafe for them to return without protection. It is understood Adjutant Gen. Bishop will leave for the scene of disturbance in the morning.

BRUTALITY AT LAKE GEORGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An act of brutality was committed in front of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, last Friday, which calls for particular notice. An overloaded baggage-wagon was coming up from the dock, when, on a rising bit of ground, one of the horses balked, whereupon a brute in the shape of a man began to beat the animal most unmercifully, until he finally knocked it senseless with the butt end of the whip. All this was in the hotel grounds in full view of the piazza, where women and children were crying and wringing their hands. Yet the proprietors, Messrs. T. Roeselle & Son, made no effort to interfere, in fact, a Justice of the Peace was present and looking on. Thanks to Mr. Bergh, we are not obliged to witness such brutal scenes in New-York City, and I am inclined to think that the band playing on the piazza of the Fort William Henry will not compensate for such disgusting exhibitions in the grounds.

C. S. K.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873.

WHITE SLAVERY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE ITALIAN TASK-MASTER—THE STORY OF MRS. M'MONEGAL—PAINFUL DETAILS.

The examination in the case of Vincenzo Motto, the Italian slave dealer, charged with retaining several Italian children in a condition of involuntary servitude, was continued yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Osborn. The United States District Court-room was used for the examination, and shortly after 10 o'clock the prisoner arrived, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Andracker. At this early hour the Court-room was already well filled by persons attracted through curiosity, as well as by the usual number of padroni who have attended the examination from the first.

The boy Joseph was recalled, and the opposing counsel continued the cross-examination. In answer to the questions of counsel, the boy stated that the only food he ever received from his master was bread and cheese, and he detailed in a pathetic manner the many cruel acts to which he had been subjected. He also stated that while he was with his master he had worn the same clothes both Summer and Winter. Upon being questioned further he said that he had never lived with any one but Motto since he had been in this country, until he had run away from him. He detailed most particularly the ill-treatment he had received from Motto, and how he gave him all the money he earned, keeping not even a penny for himself. Counsel for the defendant next endeavored to learn if the boy had been spoken to previous to the examination, or instructed by anybody as to what he should say. But Joseph declared he had not been tampered with. Upon this point a great many questions were asked but no information was elicited.

The next witness called was Mrs. McMonegal, of No. 156 West Fifty-second street, and who has charge of the Children's Cottage in Central Park. Mrs. McMonegal, it appears, is the person who first met Joseph after he ran away from his master, and upon being examined by Mr. Lewis she described minutely the condition he was in when first discovered. She said that between the first and the middle of June, and during a shower of rain, Joseph ran into the cottage for shelter. He appeared to be utterly worn out and exhausted, and upon questioning him, she found he had had nothing to eat for some time. He was ragged and filthy beyond description. Upon his feet were a pair of men's shoes, which he told her he had picked up in the street. His hat was without a brim and generally dilapidated, and his whole condition such as to excite commiseration. Mrs. McMonegal took pity upon him, and carrying him into the wash-room, gave him soap and towel, and bade him wash himself. He looked upon these articles without knowing their use, and appeared to be so ignorant of anything like cleanliness that the kind-hearted lady took the child in hand and washed him herself. She then took him to the Park dairy and saw that he was fed, after which he appeared bright and happy. Night coming on, the child ran away, announcing his intention to sleep in the cars, and to return the next day. He did return, and was again fed, and it became a regular thing for him to pass his days in the Park. Soon his protectress met with some Italian gentlemen, and through them learned the child's story. The narrative of his sufferings appeared in the public prints, and his whereabouts becoming known, various attempts were made by his former master to capture him. Seeing the danger in which the boy stood, Mrs. McMonegal took him home with her, and made him one of her own family, although she was a widow having children of her own. From then until the present time he has remained with her. When she first found the boy and washed him, she found his back and shoulders covered with scars, which he made her understand were the results of severe beatings. She also observed that both of his wrists were encircled with a red mark, showing that his hands had been bound together, and this, he afterward told her, was the case. These scars were now healed, but she relates the boy often referred to them, and seemed at the time she found him to be suffering great pain. The witness further stated that two weeks ago last Saturday an attempt was made to recover the boy. A flashily-dressed woman, who was recognized as a beggar who had been prowling about there for several days, appeared in the park, and tried to induce Joseph to go with her. Joseph appeared to be greatly frightened, and she might have succeeded in her design had it not been discovered in time. From that time she guarded the boy closely, and no harm has befallen him.

The next witness called by Mr. Lewis for the prosecution was one of the little boys captured in company with Motto, at No. 45 Crosby street. The boy was examined through the assistance of Capt. Cæsar Moreno, who acted as interpreter. He said his name was Vincenzo Sardo, and that he thought he was about eleven years of age, but he did not know either the street or the number of the house in which he lived. Mr. Lewis stated that his purpose with this witness was simply to have him identify his former master, and not to prove any particular cruelty, as the boy had only been in the country about four days. To these facts the child testified, and after pointing out his padrone, and declaring that his name was Vincenzo Motto, the direct examination was concluded. Upon the cross-examination the boy stated that he had been induced to leave his parents' home by means of false promises by a woman named Isabella, whom he was told was Motto's cousin. She took him to Marseilles, where he met Motto, who put him on board a steamer and brought him to New-York. These circumstances were detailed in an artless and child-like manner, that carried conviction to the minds of all who heard it, and singularly enough the child's story relative to the length of time he had been here coincided exactly with what Motto said when he was arrested.

Mr. Lewis next called Mr. H. D. Monachesi, the gentleman who became deputized as Special United States Marsha, in order to make the arrest. This witness was produced to show that slavery and the traffic in children had become a matter of custom, and also to detail the condition of affairs under which he made the arrest. The witness stated that he had been interested in the matter for several months, and had upon several occasions gone into the houses of the padroni, in company with an officer, in order to examine the actual state of the case for himself. Upon these occasions he said he had found as many as ten or even twelve children, and their master sleeping in one small room. The condition of these rooms was generally filthy in the extreme, and not fit for human habitation. In one or two instances he had seen the boys in bed, one tied to the other by the wrists, in order to prevent their escape. He had uncovered these helpless victims, and in some cases found their bodies covered with scars, but always filthy; so filthy, in fact, that their skins were black, and the dirt would scale off, leaving a white mark. About two months ago he thought there were between 7,000 and 8,000 children held in bondage in this City, but that since then the number had greatly decreased. When he first examined into the matter he thought that No. 45 Crosby street must have contained at least 150 children; he had found them in every room, and always in the same wretched condition. Relative to the arrest, Mr. Monachesi stated that, having ascertained the whereabouts of Motto, he procured the assistance of the Police and made a descent upon him. The witness here related the manner of the arrest of Motto, as detailed in THE TIMES of Wednesday last. He also related that the prisoner denied his identity, and said he had only been in the country a few days, but Joseph was so positive regarding him, and seemed to be so sure that Motto was his ex-padrone, that he was secured. Two children, who were in bed with Motto, were also secured and retained as witnesses.

At the conclusion of this testimony the prosecution rested the case, and an adjournment was had until Saturday morning, when the defense will be opened. In order to secure the future attendance of the boys, they were remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

On the 12th of December last Henry Lee called at the Bowery National Bank and presented for payment a check for $1,000. The Paying Teller, scrutinizing the check closely, discovered that it had been originally drawn for $12, and had been "raised" to the larger amount. Lee was arrested by Detective Leahy and taken to the Eldridge Street Police-station. While the officer was stating the case to the Sergeant in charge, Lee drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the detective, but was disarmed in time and secured. Lee remained in the Tombs until the 6th of February last, when he was tried in the Court of General Sessions, convicted, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. In the early part of July Lee succeeded in making his escape with several other convicts. Information of his escape was placed in the hands of the police authorities of this City, and officers to whom Lee was well known have been looking out for him ever since. He was yesterday re-arrested by Detective Leahy, who, while riding up-town on a Second Avenue Railroad car, when near Twenty-second street, saw Lee walking down the avenue. The officer jumped from the car, and following the escaped convict for some distance so as to be sure of his man, arrested him. He was locked up at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, and will be taken back to his old quarters at Sing Sing to-day. In his possession were found a number of pistol cartridges. He is quite a young man, but has been arrested a number of times for serious offenses.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Fowler, Henry Clark, charged with stealing $100 worth of wearing apparel from Wm. Sashse, of No. 783 Broadway, was committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail....Wm. Romer was held in a like amount on a charge of stealing $75 worth of clothing from the store of Robert Taggart, at No. 593 Hudson street....Carrie McDowell, aged twenty-two, of No. 360 West Seventeenth street, fell out of a second-story window at her residence, and sustained severe injuries....Patrick Richards, aged seventeen, of No. 401 East Sixteenth street, while getting off a car at Sixteenth street and Third avenue fell and sprained his ankle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Emil Bruch, aged thirty-three, fell on the sidewalk at Twenty-seventh street and First avenue, and sprained his ankle....Michael Giblin, aged twenty, of No. 49 Rivington street, fell through the hatchway of the building corner of Delancey and Mangin streets, last evening, and was serious injured. He died soon after. ....The rear wall of the three-story brick building, No. 938 Broadway, fell last evening, being undermined by the excavation for a new building, in twenty-second street. Fortunately no person was injured....Maria Jones, aged thirty, of No. 139 Mott street, quarreled with her husband, Thomas, last evening, and her husband struck her with the heel of his boot inflicting a severe scalp wound. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital and the husband was arrested. ....Thomas Forbes, of No. 10 Clarkson street, and John Kelly, of No. 582 Greenwich street, had a quarrel at No. 40 Spring street, during which Kelly struck Forbes with a lath, injuring him severely. Forbes was taken to his home and Kelly was arrested....Last evening Rachel Franklin, a colored woman, residing at No. 254 Mott street, while passing through the alley to the street, was assaulted by Patrick Horey, who struck her on the head with a club, inflicting a severe scalp wound and inducing convulsions. The woman was attended by Dr. Saville at the Mulberry street Police Station, and Horey was locked up.

WAS HE MURDERED?

It was confidently believed last evening in Brooklyn, that the body of the unknown man found in the East River, at the foot of King street, was that of F. Shephard, of No. 240 East Twenty-sixth street, New-York, who left Hoboken on Saturday evening last, in a row-boat, to cross to West Twenty-third street, and was afterward missed, the capsized boat being found. Mr. Shephard had several hundred dollars in his possession when he left Hoboken, and also valuable railroad papers; and on the body found were papers relating to railroad matters, but no money. The friends of Mr. Shephard were sent for, but up to a late hour last evening had not appeared to identify the body. As the advertised description of the missing man answers closely that of the body found in the East River, there appears to be good ground for the belief that it is the same person; although how he came to be in the water, and without the money, is not so clearly shown.

THE ALDERMANIC COMBINATION.

A strange story was extensively circulated yesterday. It was reported among politicians that Mayor Havemeyer had induced Alderman Kehr to withdraw from the Aldermanic combination—and the appointment of a friend of Mr. Kehr, as Police Captain, was referred to as proof that the rumor was true. Mr. Kehr's friends, however, while admitting the latter fact, denied that he had altered his opinions respecting the Mayor's nominations.

AN AGED SINNER.

The Paris police, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have arrested M. Legrand, who claims to be the *doyen des voleurs*, and to have been at one period of his career the associate of Lacenaire. He was no sooner apprehended than he proffered a full and complete confession of his doings from the age of seventeen, when he made his début in the criminal world. After undergoing a few trifling punishments he was fortunate enough to form the acquaintance of Lacenaire, while serving his time in the central prison at Poissy, for burglary. Afterward he was a member of the "Blackfeet" band, which enjoyed a certain reputation of its kind, and he relates *in contumaciam*, eighteen times, and sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment, and thirty years' surveillance by the police. M. Legrand seems anxious to retire from his profession, and it is said that he is "denouncing" his former friends with such good will that the Paris prisons will soon be full of them.

PROGRESS IN AMERICAN INVENTION.

We are informed that the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company has recently perfected and is now introducing a new and meritorious Sewing-Machine, the New Wheeler & Wilson No. 6, which is constructed on novel principles, and seems destined to revolutionize the sewing machinery of manufactories.

This seems to be one of the reasons why this Company has received, at the World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, both the Grand Medal for Merit and the Grand Medal for Progress, since receiving the highest premiums at former World's Expositions, and is the only Sewing-Machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the Grand Diploma of Honor.—*Commercial.*

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The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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DIED.

BACON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, SUSAN B., beloved wife of Theodore C. Bacon, and youngest daughter of the late Nicholas W. Graw, of this City, aged 30.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 21, at 1 o'clock, from No. 15 East 46th st.

LA BAW.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, the 21st inst., EDWARD F., oldest son of Francis and H. J. La Baw, in the 30th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEEBE.—At the Berkshire House, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., Capt. JAS. BEEBE, aged 57 years.

The deceased was for many years commander of one of the Hudson River passenger steamers.

BERDELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, at No. 21 East 14th-st., at the residence of Hon H. A. Smythe, HARRIET BARNARD, beloved daughter of Robert H. and Harriet B. Berdell, aged 4 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the above address, on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 11:30 A. M.

BROWN.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Thursday, Aug. 21, JAMES BROWN, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Aug. 23, from the Reformed Church, Flushing, Long Island.

COCHRANE.—At his residence, No. 154 West 53d st., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, SAMUEL COCHRANE, aged 49 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the St. John Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d st., between 8th av. and Broadway, on Sunday, 24th instant, at 10:30 A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CRANE.—At Mount Sterling, Ill., Aug. 16, FREDERIC PRIEST, youngest son of Fred. D. and Adelaide W. Crane, aged 1 year, 11 months.

DISNEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, SARAH ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry and Christiana Disney, aged 9 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 323 East 16th st., on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

FOGAL.—At Morrisania, Aug. 21, HENRY L. FOGAL, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of 3d and Westchester avs., on Saturday, the 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HEWIT.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, 1873, Dr. HENRY STUART HEWIT, of this City, aged 47 years.

Funeral ceremonies and requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Friday, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment. Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Rev. A. F. Hewit, and the medical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HEBBERD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, at Woodbury, Conn., after a short illness, TRACY P., wife of Wm. E. Hebberd and daughter of Alfred Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 167 East 90th st.

HOADLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, DAVID HOADLEY, aged 67 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Englewood Presbyterian Church on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 1:30 by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, Mr. EDWARD F. JOHNSON, head master of Trinity Church Parish School, aged 34 years.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church. The teachers and scholars of the parish and Sunday-schools are requested to meet at the school building at 3 o'clock.

MAJOR.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, at the residence of her brother, Alexander Major, No. 147 2d av., SUSAN M. MAJOR, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Friday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

MERWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 20, Mrs. JANE MERWIN, widow of the late Andrew M. Merwin, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, Hurlbut st., Orange, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay Street and Christopher Street Ferries at 10:10 o'clock A. M.

MARTENS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, after a short illness, MAGGIE R., wife of George F. Martens, daughter of Samuel Clark, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 295 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

NEAL.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 21, JOHN H. NEAL, aged 38 years, 5 months, and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 12 M., from A. M. C. Bethel Church, Sullivan st.

The officers and members of Terry Lodge No. 208, and Patriarchal Grand Masters' Council No. 1, G. U. O. of O. F., also our sister Lodges, are requested to meet in Lodge-room, Cottage place, corner of Bleecker, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, P. G. M. JOHN H. NEAL. King Solomon Lodge No. 4, F. A. M.; Union Benevolent Public Waiters' Association, and African Mutual Relief Society are invited to participate.

FRANK E. SMITH, N. G.

JAMES H. LEWIS, P. Sec.

ROBB.—Aug. 21, VIRGINIA H., wife of Charles Robb, daughter of John Hall, Esq., of New-Orleans.

Her remains will be taken to New-Orleans for interment.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20, MARIA A., widow of Henry Barclay Robinson, and daughter of the late Thomas Charles Winthrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SPRING.—On Monday, the 18th inst., Rev. GARDINER SPRING, in the 89th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Members of the congregation, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The reverend the clergy, and the relatives of the family are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 5 East 37th-st., at 10:30 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Aug. 21, after a short illness, FRANCES AMELIA, youngest daughter of George F. and Mary A. Smith.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 43 West 36th st., on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 12:30 P. M.

SMITH.—In New-Britain, Conn., Aug. 20, after a brief illness, WM. H. SMITH, aged 72 years.

VALENTINE.—At Roslyn, Long Island, Thursday morning, SILAS T. VALENTINE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, Saturday, 23d, at 11 o'clock.

WELLER.—On board steamer Algeria, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, ALFRED T. WELLER, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER, FROM WAUKESHA, is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Stone, Gravel, Disease of the Liver, and Genito-Urinary Organs. Pamphlets and analysis free by Dr. HEATH. Offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Price reduced one-quarter.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 21, no public sale of real estate was held. The house and lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 262.6 feet east of Tenth avenue, which was noted to be sold by order of the Supreme Court, by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., was withdrawn from sale by order of G. H. Crawford, Referee, in consequence of the amount of the judgment in foreclosure against the premises having been paid by the defendants. No other business was transacted at the Exchange.

For to-day there are no auction sales of real estate noted to be held.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., announces that he will open the Autumn season on Tuesday, Sept. 2, with an auction sale of 160 acres of land, located at Bascobel, Cruger's Station, on the Hudson River. The property is situated in Cortland Park, and has been subdivided into villa plots, and will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder. The sale will be conducted in the "gala" style that is usual with Mr. Johnson. Grafulla's Band will be in attendance, as will also Mr. Harrison, the comic vocalist, and a fine collation will be served up under the large canvas pavilion by Weeks, the caterer, and at the close of the sale Prof. Fisher will ascend with his balloon, and perform gymnastic feats on a trapeze attached thereto.

All the auctioneers of suburban land are making preparations for an active Autumn season, and due notice will be given of all their sales as soon as they are projected.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

James st., No. 78, e. s., 35.2 ft. s. of Oak st., 18x60x17.6	$4,000
39th st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x98.9	37,500
46th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5	37,250
56th st., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16x50.5	18,300
74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2	16,000
Lexington av., n. e. corner 51st st., 18.11x67	25,700
LEASE RECORDED.	
Centre st., No. 180, 5 years, per year	$2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 16.8x50; lot, 100; all the improvements; 59th st. and 9th av., one block from Central Park entrance; at a bargain; on easy terms.
J. W. STEVENS & BROTHERS,
Lumber-dealers,
47th st., North River; No. 6 Pine st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORIES.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; B. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CHOICE LOTS, 50x200, FINELY LOCATED IN A thriving town, forty minutes by Central Railroad; $400 each; payments easy.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—SAMUEL SCHWAB, plaintiff, against THOMAS NICOL and CHARLOTTE NICOL, his wife, Joseph M. Porges and Adylly Porges, his wife, Ferdinand Kursman, Frank O'Connell, George G. Bartholf, and Samuel Phillips, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York rendered in this action on the 23d day of July, 1873, the subscriber, as referee therein, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, all that piece or parcel of land described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate and being on the easterly side of Ridge-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, designated on a map made by the Commissioners for the division of the estates of Thomas Lovett and George Lovett, filed in the office of the Assistant Register or Clerk of the first circuit of the Court of Chancery on or about the 20th day of January, 1825, by the number sixty-six, (66,) bounded and containing as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point distant one hundred feet south from the south-east corner of Ridge-street and Delancey-street; thence running southerly along the east side of Ridge-street twenty-five feet; thence easterly one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet, and thence westerly one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1873. ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Referee.
aug12-2aw3wTuFr*

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED:

West 14th st., near 6th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, nineteen rooms, per month	$450
West 17th st., near 5th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, extra wide, per month	500
East 30th st., near 5th av., very roomy house, per month	500
West 39th st., near 5th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, per annum	4,000
West 19th st., near 5th av., 3 story, high stoop, brown stone, full size, per month	350
Park av., near 35th st., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, 18x60, per month	350
East 23d st., near 4th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, partially furnished, per month	300
East 53d st., near 5th av., very elegant 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, per month	500
East 21st, between Broadway and 4th av., very elegant 4-story, full size, per month	500
West 16th st., near 5th av., 4 story, high stoop, 20x60, per month	4,000
5th av., corner 18th st., very large house and stable, per annum	10,000
East 28th st., near Madison av., 5 story, English basement, brown stone, fourteen rooms, per month	200

And many others.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES, IN CENTRAL LOCAtions, for private or boarding, some of which are very desirable; also, elegant unfurnished houses for the Winter, or a term of years.
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 1,260 Broadway, corner 32d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, HOUSE No. 134 3d av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; furniture can be bought, if desired. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing-house, No. 15 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel; in perfect order.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER, 27 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family, a moderate-sized house with garden and fruit trees, within one hour of the City Hall; a furnished house with all conveniences preferred; must be near water; if terms are satisfactory, a lease will be accepted. Address Box No. 1,828, with full particulars.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE for private family to May 1, 1874, or longer. Address, with very full particulars, Y. Y., *Herald* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the banking house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent.; January and July; principal ued in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

12 per Cent. Interest

PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Biggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,
GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON, }
AUG. 20, 1873.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:
$100,000 water loan, due 1904,
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TENNESSEE NEW FUNDING BONDS OF 1874.—The past due bonds and coupons of State of Tennessee, funded into new bonds under act of April, 1873.
JOHN B. MANNING,
Banker and Broker,
No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road finished and trains running regularly between New-York and Oswego.

A small amount of the First Mortgage Bonds remain unmarketed.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad

First Mortgage

LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at ninety and accrued interest in currency, of
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

A limited amount for sale by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets---Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John J. Riceman, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, Room No. 2, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 14th day of August, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS,
au15-1aw3wF* Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, comprising firm of Jules Crucy & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jules Crucy & Co., and each of said firm, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE and GEORGE C. MAC DOUGALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Fanshawe & Mac Dougall, and of William S. Fanshawe and George C. Mac Dougall, members of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of August, A. D., 1873.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
a15-1aw3wF* No. 40 Wall-st. New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Muller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST L. SMITH, Assignee,
Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, New-York City. au15-1aw3wF*

NO. 3,743.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN I. H. TRASK, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin I. H. Trask, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1873. HORACE J. MOODY,
Assignee, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York City.
au15-1aw3wF*

NO. 3,294.—ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE of appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM ABRAMS, Bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of May, 1873. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abram Abrams, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GEO. H. YEAMAN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, S.S.—At Newark, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH, of County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order of this Court, I will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, D. C., all the right, title, and interest of above-named bankrupt in the photographic gallery No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1873. CHAS. GERDING,
Assignee M. B. Brady.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Personal estate of G. W. Rockwell, in bankruptcy, of the value of $30,000, will be sold on the premises, in the City of Erie, Penn., on SATURDAY, the 23d day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. The lease and all the furniture of the Ellsworth House, consisting of a lease of the main building for the unexpired term of about two years and nine months, estimated by the bankrupt in his schedule to be worth the sum of $13,000. Furniture in the laundry, estimated at $400. In the engine-room, boiler, &c., at $700. In the store-room, $200. In the wash-room, $100. In the kitchen, $600. In the parlors, $800. In the office, $400. In the office hall, $50. Reading-room and main hall, $180. In the bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, &c., $15,000. Steam-pipes and fitting and miscellaneous, $775.

A lease of rooms back and north of the Ellsworth House, from Baker, Ostheimer & Co., for seventeen months, from September, 1872. Lease from the executors of Charles M. Reed of rooms east of the Ellsworth House.

The above property is very desirable for any one wishing to engage in the business of hotel-keeping. The city of Erie is growing in business and importance very rapidly, and this is the principal hotel of the city, and has been filled with guests much of the time to overflowing, and cannot fail in competent hands to be a profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above property will be offered as a whole, only reserving such portion as the bankrupt may be entitled to under his claim for exemption; but if a favorable bid shall not be obtained, the assignee reserves the right to sell the same in parcels at the time and place aforesaid.

The assignee will also receive proposals from persons who may wish to purchase the whole property at private sale, on a limited credit, but such private sale, if made, will be subject to the approval of the Judge of the District Court, on proof made to such Judge that the same will be for the best interest of the creditors.
T. S. WOODRUFF, Assignee.
ERIE, Penn.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1873. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Oct. 2, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of old pattern clothing, such as coats, jackets, boots, bootees, hats, hat trimmings, caps, sack coats, lined and unlined, &c., under the requirements of the law of March 3, 1873, which enacts "That when the new uniform is distributed to the troops the clothing of the old style, no longer to be issued, incapable of alteration, shall be sold by the Secretary of War at public auction after due public notice by advertisement, and the gross proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury."

Also, a large quantity of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of dark blue coat-cloth, sky blue kersey, great coats, foot and mounted, flannel shirts, rubber ponchos, iron safes, and various other articles, including a large lot of woolen, linen, rope, and other cuttings.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia. L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship *Algeria*, and can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City; also, balance fruit ex steam-ship *Napoli*, and can be seen at Pier No. 21 North River; also, forty boxes Malaga Lemons, Huelin brand.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.
JOHN N. MERRILL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked, "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873. }

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping; building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, CHARLES KOCKER, retiring from said firm.
DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES KOCKER,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PHYFE & KNOTHE, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE.
DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

THE FIRM OF ALLISON & KENNADAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES H. KENNADAY will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE H. ALLISON,
AUG. 16, 1873. JAMES H. KENNADAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.,
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.
MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE,
No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will re open Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie,
of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1856.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, }
Stamford, Conn.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,
will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 167 MADISON-AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.
Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

CHESTERTHORPE,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,
via. New-Haven Railroad, a home school for young ladies. For circulars address
Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, reopening Sept. 24.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 18.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.
The course of instruction in this school commences on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 2d day of September. Apply to ISAAC EDWARDS, No. 74 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, desires an engagement as governess; teaches French, English, and music; country preferred. Address Capt. STEWART, Myrtle-st., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIN AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE—THE store, stock, tools, fixtures, and good-will of an established and profitable business in a first-rate location, for sale for a party having a capital of $8,000 to $10,000, and understanding this business; this is a first-rate opening. For location, and particulars, inquire at office of BRUCE & COOK, No. 190 Water-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE.—A SPLENDID RETAIL DRUG and fancy goods business for sale, in Golden City, Colorado; average daily sales, cash, $45; stock all fresh and choice, amounting to about $5,000; change of climate the only possible excuse for selling.
A. E. TAFT & CO., Golden City, Col.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE A FACtory with good water-power and two or three sets of cards and spinning machinery to follow; and would make a favorable arrangement with an intelligent machinist in the manufacture of any staple article in demand. Address COTTON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address L. B., C., Station D.

A SHOE-STORE ON A LEADING THOROUGHfare in the City for sale, doing a fine and a good paying business. For particulars address W. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
GAELIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS month cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, 1873.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27	Victoria....Sat., Sept. 13
India....Sat., Aug. 30	Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia....Wed., Sept. 3	Castalia....Sat., Sept. 20
Australia....Sat., Sept. 6	Europa....Wed., Sept. 24

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
R. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Carrying goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, New-Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN....Wednesday, Aug. 27
[illegible], JONES....Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Sept. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 6
[illegible]....LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock A. M. or on Friday night.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible], Grogan....Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
[illegible]....Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
[illegible], Thompson....Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
[illegible], Thomas....Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible], Webster....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
[illegible], Capt. FORSYTH....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR....Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
[illegible], Capt. MORGAN....Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
[illegible], Capt. GUARD....Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Sept. 5—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, &c.; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received [illegible] P. M. of 3d September only. Departures [illegible] each month from New-York connect with [illegible] steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, [illegible] and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA leaves San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, [illegible]

The Company's splendid steamers will leave [illegible] Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For [illegible] freight, and all further information, [illegible] Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

[illegible]CA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
[illegible], Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
[illegible], Capt. WEIR....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 13
PEMBROKE....Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN....Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Kingston, Jamaica, ATLAS, Sept. 4.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, ARIEL, Sept. 5.

For Porto-au-Prince and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)....Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)....Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon....Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)....Sept. 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island. The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 24th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 24th....7:30 P. M.	Sunday, 24th....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th....7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27....10:30 A. M.
	Thursday, 28th 11:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th....12:00 M.	Friday, 29th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th....12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th....12:30 P. M.	

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.
THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.
NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING (FARE 35 cents) and Iona Island.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, every morning (except Friday) at 8 o'clock; 23d st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 5:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent Newport R. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND VIA FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IF YOU WISH FIRST-class help, of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO WORK BY the day; an excellent washer and ironer, and good house-cleaner; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 353 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT and tidy young French Protestant girl in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; wages no object for a good home; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, NURSE, or will assist in the washing; can do anything but cooking; is active, tidy, and thoroughly competent; is highly recommended by her present employers, who can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady to do chamber-work and dress-making. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Delancey, Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH CHAMBER-maid and waitress; will do either, separate or together; has good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid alone; has excellent references; is an excellent, steady servant. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business in every branch; makes all kinds of pastries, creams, soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is a fine preparer of all game and fish in season; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; will work for reasonable wages in a good, permanent home; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable and reliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent references, and understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and reliable young woman, in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN of thirty years, as cook in a gentleman's house; is qualified to perform anything in the culinary art, either French or American; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL OF TWENty-two, to cook, wash, and iron; has good reference; is not afraid of work; can wash and iron well; makes good bread; is respectful and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over bluestore.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, AS cook and laundress, or general servant; is respectful, economical and neat; a good cook, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COOK; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, boning, larding; makes desserts, ice-cream, side dishes; has seven years' references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of family cooking; soups, jellies, cake, bread and biscuit, desserts, &c.; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE GERMAN cook; best City reference; in some good family, either as cook or to cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging, and understands everything in her line of business. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN EXperienced young woman, who has several years' references from her last place; is neat, tidy, and capable; City references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; will do coarse washing if required; City references. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class French and English cook; best City reference. Address A. B., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; will give best reference; has had seven and a-half years' experience in last place; will not go in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent young German Protestant woman in a private family; has excellent references; understands milk and butter; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable and competent young girl in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN WOMan a home where she would make herself useful; good City reference. Address Park, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, French, as lady's-maid, seamstress and hair-dressing; understands her duties in every respect; is highly recommended and speaks English. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL who has learned and been taught thoroughly all the duties of her calling; best of testimonials given. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, Mr. Windmullir, No. 422 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE. Call at No. 422 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl of experience in a private family; good City reference. Apply at 12 West 31st st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY TWO SISters; one to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, and the other to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; clothes will be carefully attended to and neatly finished. Call for two days at No. 238 East 54th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor, back.

HELP WANTED.

ALL GIRLS WISHING TO PROCURE NICE SITUations will please call at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; over fifty vacancies to be supplied to-day and to-morrow for all capacities. Bring references and come early.

RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, Nos. 126 and 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN AND MANAGER for a flower-store; one thoroughly conversant with the business and capable of making up bouquets, baskets, wreaths, &c. Only those having best of references as to character and qualifications may address Mr. WILLIAMS, Box No. 4,600, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A MAN AND WIFE; former to drive and make himself useful about the house and grounds; woman to cook, wash and iron. Steady, industrious people only, apply at No. 7 State st., Room No. 2, New-York City.

WANTED—A TAILOR; SINGLE MAN, AND QUALIfied to cut, and take charge; none but sober men with undoubted reference will be heard. Apply to the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF GROWing children in the country; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 377 5th av., at 10:30 A. M.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD. ADDRESS C., Box No. 42, Hastings, on Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS—BOARD IF REquired; No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; family small; to agreeable party terms to suit; best reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—SECOND FLOOR, (ALtered so that there are no dark rooms;) also, rooms on third and fourth floors; unexceptionable table. References exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House, entire second floor to rent, en suite or singly, with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

SUITE OF ROOMS, (ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR,) with board, to a family of adults. No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV., FOURTH DOOR BELOW Union League Club.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, with unexceptionable breakfast.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, parlor floor; also, second floor, five connecting rooms, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 314.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board; references required.

ELEGANT SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR; PRIvate table or board; first class. No. 33 West 33d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE, THREE CHILdren, and child's nurse, will take board permanently in a private family of respectability which can accommodate him at a price not to exceed $90 per month. Address Box No. 2,342 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, second-story room, in private family; centrally located; $70 per month. Address RELIABLE, No. 54½ West 32d st., Times Up-town Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS WISHing a comfortable home in the country, in a farm-house, shaded by large trees, can address J. W., Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, Box No. 237.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN — LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A young couple, lately landed in the country; man is a first-class coachman; wife is a good laundress, or would do general house-work; both will make themselves generally useful, and will give satisfaction to employer; a permanent place more of an object than wages. Address B. C., Box No. 82 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, OR GROOM.—Do the work of a gentleman's place thoroughly; understands the care of horses, carriages, stock, and milk; good, careful driver; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability; nine years in his last place; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; City or country; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; has been with present employer six years; is sober, honest, trustworthy; careful driver, and one of the best horsemen in the country. Address E. K., Box No. 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF MUCH practice; experience, twenty-five years' City driving; undoubted City reference; no incumbrance; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 245 Times Office.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS COLORed waiters and coachmen; also, men and boys wanting more of a home than wages, can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

FARMER, COACHMAN, AND PLAIN GARdener—Cook, &c.—By a man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; also, can milk, take care of poultry, cows, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook; also, a nice washer and ironer, and can do general, house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY an industrious man and wife, no children; understands plain gardening, horses and cattle, milking, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman lately landed, who can act as footman and groom, also drive horses, clean silver, tend furnace, blacken boots; he has good old country recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN ALL branches of vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouse, hot-house, and cold and hot graperies, laying out pleasure grounds, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, and all improvements on a gentleman's place; the best of reference for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address Gardener, Box No. 213 Times Office.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—IS WELL ACquainted with the care and driving of horses; spent two years in a large greenhouse in New-England; would go to any part of the country at moderate salary. Address Z., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED THIRTY-two; understands propagation and cultivation of hot and green house plants, hot and cold graperies, kitchen and flower gardening, and management of a good place. Address A. F., Box No. 227 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN ALL branches of vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouse and hot-house, cold and hot graperies, laying out pleasure-grounds, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—IS COMPETENT IN EVERY DEpartment; would take charge of a small place; has a small family. Address T. A., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, SINgle, who understands the business in all its branches. Address R., Box No. 226 Times Office.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HONEST, SOBER man, as porter in a store; has served his last employer nine years. Address J. J. M., Box No. 242 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man who can groom and drive horses, milk, help in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN, AS waiter in a private family; not long in this country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion is prepared to furnish merchants and business men generally, with book-keepers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c. Application may be made to Mr. WM. F. LEE, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND Others.—The advertiser, a first-class and successful salesman, will be open for an engagement after Sept. 5; extensive acquaintance and connexions. Address H. GOSLING, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, RECENTly landed, a situation in a banking or mercantile business; can speak and write both French and Italian, and has served as assistant book-keeper; good City references. Address W. PIGON, General Post Office.

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th sts.
NORMAL BRANCH, No. 33 Union square, (Decker Bros.)
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th st. and 10th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM Steamer Seawanhaka, from Glen Cove, on Monday, Aug. 18—A TRUNK, marked "H. G." on end. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 42 East 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

V O K E S

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, the inimitable VOKES FAMILY in their new AMERICAN PLAY, FUN IN A FOG, declared by the Press and the public to be the BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.

Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23, SECOND FUN IN A FOG MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.

OPENING NIGHT
For the Autumn and Winter Season will be on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25,
When the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque," Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, and
HER NEW ORGANIZATION,
Will commence an engagement limited to five weeks, in a new extravaganza in two acts by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled
MEPHISTO
and the FOUR SENSATIONS,
Introducing all the new company, new scenery, new costumes, new dances, new songs, new music. Everything new, and the most
NOVEL AND EXPENSIVE SPECIALTIES
Ever presented in one performance in the United States.
Box-office for booking places will open on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the Theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

THE BLACK CROOK.

BALLETS, COSTUMES, SCENERY, MUSIC, ENTIRELY NEW.
MATT MORGAN'S GRAND ALLEGORICAL PICTURES.
REGAMEY, THE CARICATURIST.
DAVIES, THE VENTRILOQUIST.
THE PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS VERDAY.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
MARTIN'S MECHANICAL HEAD.
250 CORYPHEES AND AUXILIARIES.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.
ANOTHER IMMENSE SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The Talented Artists, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, In the new Drama of POVERTY FLAT; or, CALIFORNIA IN '49.	The Young Tragedian, Mr. E. T. STETSON, In Reynold's New Emotional drama of PABLO; OR, THE CUBAN BRIDE.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD
FIFTH POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK.
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.,
SUNDAY, AUG. 24, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH.
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK IS A LUXURY INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH ROCK RESTAURANT OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
LONG BRANCH RACES.
STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK WILL MAKE AN EXTRA TRIP AT 11:30 A. M.
AUG. 23, 26, AND 27.
Races will commence at 2 P. M., or on arrival of the train.
RETURNING, a train will leave the Park for Long Branch ONLY, at 4:15 P. M., or at the termination of the races.
PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK will take the train LEAVING LONG BRANCH AT 6:13 P. M., connecting with STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ARRIVING IN NEW-YORK 7:45 P. M.
Music by Keating's Band.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
EXTRA MEETING.
Three days' racing postponed until
SATURDAY, Aug. 23,
TUESDAY, 26th, and
WEDNESDAY, 27th.
Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—MARGARET BELL, plaintiff, against Anna N. Baggs and William M. Baggs, her husband, and Montgomery Baggs, James K. Baggs, Walter T. Baggs, Harry N. Baggs, Mary McD. Baggs, children of George N. Baggs; Eliza A. Malseed, widow, and [illegible] Malseed and James P. Malseed, [illegible] Malseed, deceased; Daniel N. Malseed and [illegible] Malseed, his wife, and Mary McD. [illegible] Malseed, Anna B. Malseed, John M. [illegible], [illegible]seed, and James P. Malseed, children of [illegible] Malseed; Mary M. Bell, Thomas [illegible], Anna B. Bell, and Jerusha M. Bell, [illegible] garet Bell; James P. Malseed and [illegible], his wife, and Maggie B. Malseed, [illegible] Virginia C. Malseed, children of said [illegible] defendants.—Summons for relief.—[illegible] respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1873.
HUGHSON & [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au1-law6wF

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—JAMES M. COMINS, plaintiff, against JOHN D. BROWN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 93 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventeen dollars with interest from the 15th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1873.
OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 93 Nassau-street, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, the 12th day of August, 1873.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1873.
OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au15-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—ELIZABETH HOFFMAN MILLER, plaintiff, against BETTY E. FOUTE, ALEXANDER M. FOUTE, ANNIE S. MOORE, and SAMUEL W. HALEY, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1873.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of New-York County, at his office, on the 3d day of May, 1873.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.
jy18-law6wTh

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs; lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Full line of imported patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(Begins at 7:45 precisely. Carriages ordered for 11.)
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

IMMEDIATE AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!! EVERY EVENING during the week, and also the MATINEE SATURDAY, will be presented Shakespeare's most fascinating Fairy Spectacle, entitled
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
With entirely new scenery and a magnificent double Panorama of Fairy Land by Mr. GEORGE HEISTER. A Gorgeous Transformation by Mr. CHAS. W. WITHAM. Characters by Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. & Mrs. [illegible], Cyril Searle, D. H. Harkins, James Taylor, [illegible], Hardenberg, Charles Leclercq, J. W. Jennings, G. E. Fox, W. H. Hamilton, Miss Marguerite Chambers, Adelaide Lennox, [illegible], Fanny Heyward, Kemp Bowler, Little May Templeton, [illegible], THE GOLDEN CALIFORNIA QUARTET.
ALL OF MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC.
A TROUPE OF FIFTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
Every evening the spectacle will be preceded by THRICE MARRIED.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) AUG. 23, AT 1:30, MATINEE OF MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house, including a reserved seat.
SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILLS! when, in addition to the regular attraction of the week, a POPULAR DRAMA will be performed.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 23, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (entire,) and
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET!
, BOX-OFFICE open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE.
(BEGINS AT 8.)
(Late Fifth Avenue, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.)
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1873,
For the regular Fall and Winter Season, with a series of STAR ATTRACTIONS unsurpassable in this country, MR. DALY having arranged with Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, Mr. J. K. EMMETT, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, HORACE LINGARD, and ALICE DUNNING, and
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE
and
HER NEW AND BRILLIANT OPERA BOUFFE ORGANIZATION.
The AIMEE COMPANY will inaugurate the season on Aug. 25, with the production of the Great Parisian Sensation
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT!!!
Box-sheet now open from 8 to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. [illegible], Miss E. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. James H. Hardie, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 23.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1873.
DER WAFFENSCHMIED, THE ARMORER.
COMIC OPERA in three acts from LORTZING.
Mme. LICHTMAY, [illegible] MARY
FULL CHORUSES AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission 50 cents; seats reserved, 25 cents extra.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; packages containing twenty tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $3 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

No. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and persons desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.
Rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; bathing in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks; great relief for hay fever; pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, no chills and fever.
PHILIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
Refers to George Matthews, No. 137 East 79th-st.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.
Will remain open until October 1.
Terms reasonable. Apply to
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,
eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during the month of September. Special terms made for Fall boarders. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE STATION, N. J.—Few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel; to parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most beautiful localities near New-York; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-five trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REtreat for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game plenty. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be open June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, TO OCT. 1.—One and a half miles (stage every train) from [illegible] Railway, two hours; no fevers, no mosquitoes; [illegible] and grand scenery; good table; terms moderate. Address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.
ap25-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Devlin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.
THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Albon P. Man, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.
ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.
au1-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-[illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.
mh14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of August, 1873.
HENRY BERGH, Executor.
au1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES E. BUTLER,
CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.
je6-law6mF

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL ELECTION.

THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED AND THE MEN TO FILL THEM—TAMMANY'S CANDIDATES.

Preparations for the great political race in November next have already commenced. The men who are ready to be elected to any position in the gift of the people once more appear upon the scene, and in greater numbers than ever. Men who hold to the opinion that the honest service of the community, while it might give them an opportunity to benefit their fellow-men, would bring them honor, are shoved aside by the disreputable scramblers for office and their friends who hope to fatten on the distribution of the spoils. Such are likely to be out of the field, unless the political wire-pullers are forced, out of respect to existing public opinion, to place in nomination men who have good characters and are not positive thieves like Tweed and his associates. In New-York County political affairs are greatly muddled; and parties are in a somewhat chaotic condition. Many questions entering into politics are of more vital importance in this City than in other parts of the State. Among them is the ill-concealed effort of the Tammany Hall organization to restore the old state of misrule under cover of professed political "regeneration" and "purification." Another question is the aggressive spirit of Catholicism seeking to control the City Government and to abolish the public school system. Men of both parties are united in opposition to this movement, and will undoubtedly vote only for such Republican or Democratic candidates as are believed to be of their mode of thinking. Large bodies of such voters have organized, it is said, in every ward of the City, and will make a formidable array on the day of election. The Committee of Seventy, which is to meet in September, will also, it is believed, take some part in the contest, but it is thought that unless it first rids itself of the many office-holders who are now on its rolls, it will have but little weight in the shaping of events. In fact, many Reformers, disheartened by the result of their movement under the pilotage of Mayor Havemeyer and his friends of the Seventy whom he has appointed to office, express the opinion that the committee should adjourn *sine die* at its next meeting. It is thus that the political situation appears at this early stage, and nothing can be predicted with certainty until the middle of September, not even by the Republican and Democratic party leaders, who hold frequent caucuses at Long Branch and Saratoga. The Republican Party is at present in every way harmonious, and its plan of action during the campaign will be decided upon at the Utica Convention, Sept. 24. A meeting of the Central Committee of the County will soon be held, and a call for a primary election for delegates to the State Convention will be issued. The Democratic State Committee will also assemble in a short time, and will appoint a time for the holding of a convention. Syracuse will in all probability be the place selected for the sessions. No regular meeting of the Tammany Hall organization will be held for several weeks to come. Mr. John Kelly, the present head and front of that body, is now absent in Europe. He is expected to return, however, in a few days. The Tammany General Committee, as now constituted, is unable to do anything until that time.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the organization over the arbitrary power assumed by Mr. Kelly, or conferred upon him by a faction of so-called Tammany Reformers. His famous "Smelling Committee," appointed last year, is still in full operation, and all who do not agree with the views of Messrs. Kelly, Tilden, Schell, and a few others are declared to be "unregenerated," and entirely unworthy of Tammany's support. Mr. Kelly and his followers have declared that it is their intention to weed out all who are inimical to their interests. They did not succeed to their satisfaction last year, but they are determined to make a "clean sweep" as soon as possible. The adherents of Sheriff Brennan, whose numerical strength is by no means despicable, resent the rule of Kelly, and they are indirectly aided by, if they have not the hearty co-operation of, the many friends of Tweed still in the party. The question of a fusion with Apollo Hall is treated contemptuously by the present leaders of Tammany, and the claims of Mozart Hall (Ben. Wood's organization) are received with ridicule. Members of Tammany Hall, in speaking of the proposed union with the Apollo Hall party, express an opinion that it is of no political account, and that there is absolutely nothing left of it to unite with. This statement seems inexplicable when such men as James O'Brien, Samuel G. Courtney, Rufus T. Hatch, and others of like political calibre still adhere to its fortunes. One thing is certain—O'Brien, Brennan, Wood, and Tweed's friends are not to be slighted, and so Mr. Kelly and his advisers will learn to their cost if they attempt to carry their plan of reorganization too far.

OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

The officers to be voted for in the State at large are: Controller for two years, Secretary of State for two years, State Treasurer for two years, Attorney General for two years, Canal Commissioner for three years, State Prison Inspector for three years, State Surveyor and Engineer for three years, and representatives for an entire Legislature—Senate for two years and Assembly for one year.

In New-York County there are to be elected:

A member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, vice James Brooks, deceased.

Sheriff of the County, vice Matthew T. Brennan, term expiring.

County Clerk, vice Chas. E. Loew, term expiring.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, vice Daniel P. Ingraham, term expiring, and Enoch L. Fancher, appointed by ex-Gov. Hoffman to fill Barnard's unexpired term when that justice was removed. Two Justices of the Superior Court, vice John M. Barbour and Claudius M. Monell, their terms of office expiring. Two Justices of the Marine Court, vice George M. Curtis, term expiring, and Henry E. Howland, appointed by Gov. Dix to fill the unexpired term of Justice Tracy, deceased.

State Senators from the Fourth Senatorial District, vice Wm. M. Tweed; Fifth, vice Benedict; Sixth, vice Weissmann; Seventh, vice Jas. O'Brien; Eighth, vice Tiemann.

Twenty-one Assemblymen in place of the present representatives.

Three Coroners in place of Patrick H. Keenan, Nelson W. Young, and Gershon B. Herrman.

There will be, of course, a sharp contest for the Shrievalty and the County Clerkship, these two offices, held for three years, being, with their immense revenues, a strong temptation to office-seekers. As to the justiceships of the Supreme and Superior Courts, there are but few lawyers in the City who would refuse such positions, with salaries of $17,500 per annum for the Supreme Court and $15,000 for the Superior, and long terms of fourteen years. The justiceships of the Marine Court, with a term of six years, and more than half the salary of the higher courts, are also desirable positions, and many who fail to get nominations as Supreme or Superior Court Justices will make herculean efforts to obtain a nomination for the Marine Court. The election of Senators becomes a doubly important matter in the campaign in this County, as a United States Senator is to be elected by the next State Senate, in place of Reuben E. Fenton, and the Democracy will do everything in their power to secure the election of Senators from this county with a hope of defeating the election of a Republican candidate. The Assembly is the stepping-stone to political power in the State, and there are so many opportunities for money-making by jobbery that corrupt men of all parties are eager for the chance of becoming dishonest representatives of the people, and there is at present a scrub-race for nominations among office-hunters of all parties, which would be amusing if it were not also disgusting and disheartening to lovers of good government.

The office of Coroner is a lucrative one, and much sought after. Undertakers, doctors, lawyers, and men of all grades show a praiseworthy anxiety to serve their country in this capacity, and the struggle for nominations for Coroner will be severe.

SOME OF THE CANDIDATES.

From the army of candidates endeavoring to obtain nominations of Tammany Hall, and who have the best chance of obtaining them, the following names are selected:

For Sheriff—Wm. H. Wickham, Wm. C. Connor, Bernard Reilly, Edward Donnelly, Under Sheriff Joel Stevens, and John Kelly, urged by his friends.

For County Clerk—Charles E. Loew, John McCool, (backed by Ben Wood,) Thomas McSpedon, and Wm. Walsh.

For Justice of Supreme Court—Wm. H. Leonard, Abraham R. Lawrence, Algernon S. Sullivan, Samuel B. Garvin.

For Justice of Superior Court—Ex-Judge James C. Spencer, Samuel Jones, Justice Koch, of the Fifth District Civil Court, Justice Dennis Quinn, Jerome Buck, John Bird, Richard M. Henry, and Judges Monell and Barbour, candidates for renomination.

For Marine Court—Judge Curtis, Major E. H. Kent, Jerome Buck, Jas. E. Coulter, J. J. Marrin, and Alfred T. Ackert, if he is not confirmed as Police Justice.

Candidates for State Senator are very numerous. The most prominent are as follows:

Fourth District—Timothy J. Campbell, Dennis Burns, John Fox, James Hayes, Thomas Coman, and Benjamin Wood, if Tammany and Apollo Hall unite their forces.

Fifth District—Edward Gillen, Ex-Alderman; Geo. Jeremiah, John T. Tully, the owner of the race-horse Chickabiddy; Alderman Van Schaick, Justice Dodge, Charles P. Shaw, and S. S. Cox, if he does not secure the Tammany Hall nomination for Congress beside that of the Independent German Democrats.

Sixth District—John W. Chanler, Chairman of Tammany General Committee; Charles G. Cornell, and Charles E. Loew.

Seventh District—Oliver Charlick, Abram S. Hewitt, T. J. Barr, (ancillary Ex-Police Commissioner,) Jos. Blumenthal, and Thomas A. Ledwith.

Eighth District—Charles E. Crary, Alderman McCafferty, George W. Plunkitt.

The candidates for Assembly comprise nearly every ward politician who keeps a corner liquor-store or who can rally a corporal's guard of followers.

Those who are mentioned as candidates are as follows:

First Assembly District—James Healey, Wm. H. Burns, Samuel J. Higgins, and Nicholas Muller.

Second District—William P. Kirk, Martin J. Keese, and James Dunphy.

Third District—Charles M. Clancy, Frederick J. Byrnes, James J. Slevins, Wm. H. Rooney, and Ambrose O'Neil.

Fourth District—James Ryan, Chas. Shields, Chas. Lindermann, John Galvin, E. T. Fitzpatrick, and Wm. Colligan.

Fifth District—Edmund M. Plum, Henry A. Hughes, and Edwin Whinwright.

Sixth District—Peter C. Ralyea, John C. Rapp, and Fred. Zimmer.

Seventh District—John T. Tully, Jacob Strauss, Patrick McCabe, John Hampson, Michael F. Dougherty, Jas. W. Collier, and John P. Carey.

Eighth District—Fred. Gugel, Jr., Sylvester Nolan, E. C. Knight, Henry R. Roome, and Albert Allenspach.

Ninth District—Wm. H. Dougan, Ed. Gillen, Morris Duckworth, Jr., and James Fitzpatrick.

Tenth District—Fred. Rollwagen, Jr., Francis V. Euring, and Owen Murphy.

Eleventh District—F. B. Spinola, Conrad Reidenbach, Christopher Bendizer, Richard C. Fellowes, and Louis Lorillard.

Twelfth District—Richard H. Bishop, Aaron Aarons, Theodore F. Daly, and Albert Krauss.

Thirteenth District—Christopher Fine, James Barker, and Sidney P. Nichols.

Fourteenth District—James C. Gleason, Theo. E. Tomlinson, Peter Gillespie, and Geo. Caulfield.

Fifteenth District—Joseph Blumenthal, Michael Fitzsimmons, William Salmon, and James J. Deery.

Sixteenth District—Peter Woods, Maurice G. Power, John Nesbitt, and Edward Cooper, nephew of Peter Cooper.

Seventeenth District—Andrew Blessing, now member of Assembly; George W. Plunkitt, Ex-Assemblyman Thomas Ryan, and Fred. Smythe.

Eighteenth District—Wm. J. Shields, Farrel Dougherty, Jeremiah Murphy, and Judson Jarvis.

Nineteenth District—Thomas O'Callaghan, Andrew Smith, Wm. L. Wiley, James T. King, Bartholomew McDonnell.

Twentieth District—Feodor Mierson, Wm. H. Quincy, Joseph Weeks, Assistant Alderman Isaac Sommers, and John D. Coughlin.

Twenty-first District—Thos. C. Freeborn, Charles Crary, John H. Williams, Ex-President of Excise Board; Hugh H. Moore, and John Balmore, Superintendent of Harlem Gas-works.

The Tammany slate for Assemblymen will of course depend greatly on the nominations made for other offices, and many who are now candidates for the Assembly nominations will perhaps be out of that race by November.

The candidates for Coroner are Nelson W. Young, Henry Woltman, Richard Croker, Peter Rush, of the Nineteenth Ward; Anthony Eickhoff, Ex-Coroners Wm. Schirmer, A. B. Rollins, and Thomas C. Knox.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Congressional contest in the Sixth District will be a very exciting one. The United States Election law will be in force here, and there is good reason to believe that the election will be fair in every way.

S. S. Cox appears at present to have the best chance of obtaining the Tammany Hall nomination, though Richard Schell is using powerful influence, and is spending money liberally. Among other candidates who are urged by friends to make an effort to get the nomination, are John W. Chanler, Jno. O'Brien, Wall-street banker, and Chas. E. Loew, County Clerk. There is also a candidate who, it is said, is urged by John Kelly, but whose name is unknown.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The committee-rooms of the Assistant Aldermen were filled yesterday with politicians, who had assembled to witness the promised contest between the Democratic and Republican members of the Board. All the incidents connected with the summary removal of three Republican subordinates of Mr. Moloney, the Chief Clerk, were eagerly discussed, and opinions were divided on the subject. The ten Democratic members, on whom Mr. Moloney relies to confirm his action, were present, but Mr. Murphy, whose presence was also necessary for that purpose, was absent. A long-continued search was made for him, but all in vain. As the time approached for the meeting, Mr. Moloney's supporters became manifestly uneasy. They held a caucus, and decided that if their missing colleague should not appear it would be expedient to adjourn the session until Monday next. At 2 o'clock they entered their chamber, but after waiting one hour they received no tidings of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Clancy then rose and made a brief address. He said they had been for the past four weeks trying to have a meeting of the Board, and during that time there had been a system of caucusing outside the chamber. Many of the members were there; they had been within ear-shot of his voice, but they failed to attend the meetings. At the same time a number of citizens were present with petitions to have that portion of the permit ordinance relating to receiving and delivering goods on the sidewalk repealed by the Board. The members to whom he referred were willing to take their salaries—but they did not manifest a desire to do their duty. He hoped the Clerk would notify the absentees that it was their duty to be present at the meetings of the Board. He should like to know if the Corporation Counsel could not devise means to compel them to perform their duty. They attended the sessions when they were in a majority, but now that they were in a minority they declined to meet. The roll was then called, and only ten members being present, the meeting was adjourned until Monday next. After the adjournment an Assistant Alderman informed a TIMES reporter that Mr. Moloney had no power to make provision for additional Clerks, by making a new apportionment of salaries, as the charter provides that "the Clerk of each Board (Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen) shall, subject to the rules of the Board, appoint and remove at pleasure Deputy Clerks in his Department, and fix their salaries." The Assistant Alderman claimed that as the Board had, by certain rules, provided for a certain number of Clerks, the Chief Clerk had no power to add to the number without their authority. Mr. Moloney, however, contends that he had a right to do so, and that his action will be sustained.

WORK AT QUARANTINE.

The work at the new Quarantine Grounds at Clifton is now fairly under way, under the supervision of Mr. Faron, the Chief Engineer. About thirty laborers are engaged in moving buildings and refitting them, and all the large trees found to be useless are being cut down. A thorough system of drainage is also to be established throughout the grounds. Mr. Brown, the contractor for constructing the docks, is getting the cribs ready in New-York, and they will in a few days be towed down and sunk in position, when a full force of men will be employed, and the work will be finished as soon as possible. The Health Officer, Dr. Vanderpoel, occasionally gives the work his personal attention. Work on the new Quarantine steamer, which is intended to take the place of the Andrew Fletcher, recently burnt, is also progressing favorably. Messrs. Fletcher & Harrison, the contractors, are now putting in the boilers, and she is to be fitted with the engine formerly in the Fletcher, which was not damaged to any extent. The new boat will have all the modern improvements.

JUSTICE FOWLER'S SALARY.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FACTS—AN OFFICIAL WHO HAS BEEN BRANDED AS A DEFAULTER OCCUPYING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—WHO IS TO BLAME?

The case of James Walker Fowler, Civil Justice of the Third Judicial District, on whose suit a levy was made on Wednesday last by the Sheriff without notice to the Controller, has been erroneously classed with those of certain other Justices who had previously recovered judgment against the City. In the general confusion consequent upon the exposure of the Ring frauds, one of the first measures taken by Controller Green was to require an exact conformity in the matter of compensation of public officials with existing statutory provisions, and to refuse payment of the illegal increase of salaries so frequent under the corrupt régime which had just passed away. With a depleted Treasury this vigilance was an absolute necessity, and, under any circumstances, it would be a proper exercise of authority. Upon an examination of the subject, the Controller was convinced that the salaries of the civil Justices had been increased from $5,000 to $10,000, contrary to an annual legislative provision in the Tax Levy that no increase of compensation should be made by the Common Council for officials during their term of office, without the consent and ratification of the Legislature. This was the general ground of opposition, but Judge Fowler was, in addition, under embarrassments in respect to certain trust funds of estates, usually held so sacred, which had been in his charge while Assistant Surrogate, as appears from the following communication of Surrogate Tucker, published in volume 1, page 23, of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1870.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Ex-Surrogate, Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, in surrendering this office to me this morning, placed in my hands a communication, of which the following is a copy:

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
Hon. Robert C. Hutchings, Surrogate Elect:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith the account-books of the Surrogate's Office and the deposit-book kept with the Union Trust Company, and also the bonds and mortgages, of which a list is appended, marked A. The balance in the Trust Company to the credit of the Surrogate passes to you by virtue of the office you assume to-morrow. The securities also pass to you by operation of law. Nothing belonging to the office stands in my individual name; everything is held officially.

There exists the deficiency (of which you are already aware) in the funds of this office, which deficiency was caused by the defalcations of James Walker Fowler. Mr. Fowler took the office of Assistant Surrogate by the written appointment of a majority of the Board of Supervisors (which written appointment is now in my possession) in the Spring of 1863. Subsequently, in the absence and sickness of the Surrogate, he received and appropriated to his own use the sums amounting in the whole to $33,079 65.

A list of the amounts thus received by Mr. Fowler, and never paid over to the Surrogate, will be found appended, marked B.

I discovered that his accounts were wrong, and compelled him to resign. He took possession of and carried away with him the deposit and account books, thus depriving me for a time of the means of ascertaining the amount of his depredations. An investigation of the Trust Company's books, however, afforded the clue, and a careful and extended examination of the Surrogate's records revealed the full extent of his misconduct.

So soon as this was known I communicated, as you are aware, with the then District Attorney, (now his Honor the Mayor,) by whom I was advised that our statutes would not afford any punishment for Mr. Fowler's acts of appropriation. I then consulted my honored predecessor in this office, Ex-Surrogate Bradford, as to my own liability, and was advised by him that the County of New-York having required a bond of office, with sureties, to be given by Mr. Fowler for the faithful discharge of his official duties (under the act of 1847, chapter 560, section 13,) the Surrogate was not responsible for the moneys abstracted by Mr. Fowler, and which had never come into the hands of the Surrogate in any manner.

Mr. Fowler's bondsmen, who are liable for the amount of his bond, have never, to my knowledge, been prosecuted by the proper authorities, and the amount thus stolen by him from the widows and orphans has never been returned to this office. The interest upon the amount of his defalcations has been kept down, and the principal of the amount itself has been reduced by me by a careful saving (as the books will show) of balances of interest.

The balance of cash on deposit in the Trust Company is $30,233 06.

I am happy to say that you will find safe and well invested every cent of the moneys which have come into my hands as Surrogate, within the seven years and one month I have held this office, belonging to the widows or minors or others interested in estates.

The accounts of the office since Mr. Fowler left it have been kept by Jeremiah B. Aitken, and will be found in a condition of unusual accuracy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
GIDEON J. TUCKER.

List moneys received by James Walker Fowler, and never paid over to the Surrogate:

Estate of Alois Bahlman, June 20, 1863	$14 00	
Estate of Alois Bahlman, Jan. 13, 1864	14 00—	28 00
Estate of Florence Jones, April 23, 1863	105 00	
Estate of Florence Jones, Nov. 11, 1863	105 00—	210 00
Estate of G. G. Smith, Aug. 18, 1863	20 70	
Estate of G. G. Smith, Feb. 1, 1864	20 70—	41 40
Estate of W. H. Sibley, Aug. 18, 1863	69 15	
Estate of W. H. Sibley, Feb. 1, 1864	69 15—	138 30
Estate of Peter Smith, Aug. 18, 1863	4 65	
Estate of Peter Smith, Feb. 1, 1864	4 65—	9 30
Estate of Alonzo Draper, Aug. 18, 1863	10 84	
Estate of Alonzo Draper, Feb. 1, 1864	10 84—	21 68
Estate of Charles Bahlman, June 30, 1863	14 00	
Estate of Charles Bahlman, Jan. 13, 1864	14 00—	28 00
Estate of Anna C. Bahlman, June 20, 1863	17 50	
Estate of Anna C. Bahlman, Jan. 13, 1864	17 50—	35 00
Estate of George O. Clapp, Aug. 18, 1863	9 26	
Estate of George O. Clapp, Feb. 1, 1864	9 26—	18 52
Estate of Wyatt Children, May 13, 1864	14 00	
Estate of Wyatt Children, Nov. 11, 1836	14 00—	28 00
Estate of Love Children, June 20, 1863	16 45	
Estate of Love Children, Jan. 13, 1864	16 45—	32 90
Estate of Anna E. Edgecomb, June 20, 1863	22 75	
Estate of Anna E. Edgecomb, Jan. 13, 1864	22 75—	45 50
Estate of M. Finch and others, May 13, 1863	58 10	
Estate of M. Finch and others, Nov. 11, 1864	58 10—	116 20
Estate of A. Bridgeman, May 13, 1863		29 40
Estate of Fannie E. Wright, Dash bond and mortgage, November, 1863		12,000 00
Estate of Fannie E. Wright, about two years' interest		1,680 00
Estate of Folk C. Wright, H. Spear, mortgage		6,000 00
Estate of Folk C. Wright, about three years' interest		1,260 00
Estate of Charles Writner		1,500 00
Estate of Charles Writner, about one and one-half years' interest		158 00
Estate of N. H. Pratt, July 22, 1863	66 08	
Estate of N. H. Pratt, Feb. 23, 1863	66 08—	132 16
Blondell children, June 20, 1863	99 05	
Blondell children, Aug. 25, 1863	245 00	
Blondell children, Sept. 1, 1863	175 00	
Blondell children, Oct 1, 1863	175 00	
Blondell children, Jan. 13, 1864	99 05	
Blondell children, Jan. 19, 1864	140 00	
Blondell children, Feb. 24, 1864	245 00	
Blondell children, March 1, 1864	150 00—	1,328 10
Raletta Noe, May 2, 1864		2,194 75
William Clark, shares Harriet	1,232 10	
William Clark, shares Charles Clark, March 1	1,232 10—	2,464 20
LUDLUM ESTATE.		
E. Ludlum, Nov. 25, 1863	$82 45	
Eliza Duffy, Nov. 25, 1863	82 45—	164 90
John Boyce, decree June 6, 1863:		
Nicholas Boyce	$471 78	
William Boyce	471 78	
Anna Boyce	471 78—	1,415 34
Total		$31,079 65

I deem it my duty immediately to communicate to your honorable body the existence of this defalcation, (of which Mr. Tucker mistakenly supposed that I was aware,) and to request that you will at once appoint a suitable person to determine on behalf of the county the precise character and extent of the deficiency.

I ask this in justice to myself, to the estates, and minors whose funds have been taken, and to the county which I believe to be responsible to them.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

The Board of Supervisors subsequently appointed Mr. Charles E. Wilbour to examine Fowler's accounts, who presented the following report:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
May 19, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

The undersigned accountant in the matter of the alleged defalcations in the office of the Surrogate, would respectfully report that he has made as thorough examination of the matter as the books and records of the Surrogate's office will allow, and that the amount required to replace the several sums unaccounted for, with interest to the 1st day of December, A. D. 1870, is fifty-eight thousand and thirty dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($58,030 29.)

CHAS. E. WILBOUR.

The Board thereupon authorized a warrant to be drawn, to replace the sum abstracted, to the credit of the Surrogate's account, and the amount was placed in the Tax Levy of the following year.

Controller Green, on his accession to office, in consequence of this defalcation, refused to pay Judge Fowler his salary until the amount replaced by the County should be refunded, and suit was accordingly brought to enforce its payment. The judgment was entered up without an opportunity being given to the Controller to set forth these facts and establish the sum in question as an offset to the claim. In a previous proceeding to collect a portion of the salary of Judge Fowler this matter was set up, and the Court refused to allow an order to pay the salary. Judge Pratt, in this suit, however, denied an application to reopen the case for this purpose, and Sheriff Brennan, immediately, in the officious and ostentatious manner pursued by him in such cases, made a levy upon the pictures of venerated patriots in the Governor's room of the City Hall, on the furniture and safes in the Controller's office, and on certain fire-engines in Centre street, without notifying the Controller of his intention. The Controller recommended to the Legislature, at its last session, the abolition of all fees and costs in executions against the County; for the Sheriff is a County officer, and should be as much interested as any other official in protecting the County interests and reducing its expenses. It is an instructive commentary that this Fowler now holds court in the City of New-York, and has the duty assigned to him of rendering justice between man and man.

THE TREACHEROUS SURF.

PARTICULARS OF THE DROWNING OF MESSRS. ROWE AND KEILLER—THE FORMER LOST AFTER RESCUING HIS BROTHER.

The particulars of the accident which befell Mr. Rowe, of THE TIMES, and Mr. Keiller, of the Brooklyn *Union*, have been received. Their bodies have not been recovered. Mr. Rowe and a younger brother reached Centre Moriches on Monday morning, where Mr. Keiller joined them. A "hop" was held in the Long Island Hotel in the evening, at which a bathing excursion was arranged for Tuesday morning. Mr. Terry, the proprietor of the hotel, laid considerable emphasis on the necessity of caution, remarking that good swimmers were always in the greatest danger of drowning. Mr. Rowe was a regular Summer visitor, and had acquired quite a reputation for his proficiency in the water. Mr. Keiller was also an excellent swimmer. In the morning early, the merry party, ladies and gentlemen, about 200 in all, started in stages for the beach, three miles off. The water was rough, owing to the storm, but the strong undertow was not suspected, and Mr. Keiller, with a friend named Wright, was the first to plunge in, and swam confidently out beyond the ropes. Very soon Mr. Keiller appeared to be "acting in a strange manner," throwing up his hands, but before it was realized that he was in distress he had disappeared. By this time, Mr. Rowe's brother, who had struck out in the wake of Messrs. Keiller and Wright, began to feel the current, and hung on to a buoy as he was drifting powerlessly out. His cries for help now warned the people on shore of the danger.

Mr. Rowe had, after a short swim, with the prudence of one who knew the first salt water bath in the season should be short, come out of the water and was dressing when the cry that Mr. Keiller was missing reached his ear. He saw the critical condition of his brother, and plunged in to the rescue, resisting the persuasions of Messrs. Wright and Terry, who did not think the danger imminent, and proposed to help the boy back again themselves. He reached his brother and helped him toward the shore, which he reached in an exhausted condition, when his own strength failed him and he sank and was lost while almost within the reach of his friends. His friends on shore were doing their utmost to aid him at the risk of their own lives. Mr. Wright, who waded out with a rope under his arms, was dragged under by the treacherous surf, and was nearly drowned himself. Another gentleman was so beaten by the combing waves that he was dragged ashore insensible. There was no time for anything to be done with boats. It was all over very suddenly. The water has been dragged and the beach searched in vain for the bodies, but it was hoped and expected, by the natives of the village, that they would be found yesterday, cast up by the change of wind and current.

A very large meeting of the reportorial fraternity of Brooklyn, representing the press of that city and New-York, met yesterday afternoon in the reporters' room at the Court-house, Brooklyn, to take action with regard to the sad deaths of George P. Rowe and George T. Keiller. The room was heavily draped in black, as were also the dead reporters' chairs, &c. A series of resolutions of condolence with the families of the deceased was adopted, and copies ordered to be transmitted, after having been properly engrossed. The desk at Police head-quarters, occupied by the late George P. Rowe, has been heavily draped by his late associates in that room, all of whom are deeply affected at his loss.

MISPLACED ECONOMY.

There have been no less than three sudden deaths in Westchester County recently, which demand a more thorough investigation on the part of the authorities, but where the ends of justice seem likely to be defeated, from the circumstance that no official feels at liberty or willing to incur the necessary expenses, in anticipation of the same being adjusted and settled by the Board of Supervisors of the county—that body having, in a number of instances, either repudiated any such outlays on the part of the Coroners, or declined to pay the amounts claimed for services rendered by physicians and chemists who have performed post-mortem examinations, or made an analysis in cases of suspected poisoning. The cases referred to are, first, that of a child who died suddenly in Morrisania, and was interred in the Roman Catholic burying-ground in Eighth street, in that town, without a proper certificate, as required by law. Coroner Miller becoming apprised of the facts, promptly performed his duty, had the child exhumed, and the stomach removed and sent to a chemist for analysis. The chemist, however, refused to make the analysis desired without being guaranteed compensation for his services from some responsible party. Coroner Miller, of course, was unwilling to assume the obligation to foot the bill. The District Attorney and County Judge were equally unwilling to assume the responsibility in the matter, and thus the investigation comes to a stand. Another case is that of the sudden death of Mrs. Nellie M. Beers, of this City, at the Cliff House, town of Rye, who died suddenly from the effects of several ounces of laudanum, administered either by her own hands or others. Mrs. Beers was separated from her husband at the time, and she was accompanied by an elderly gentleman, who had boarded in the same house in the City for some time. Coroner Meeks commenced to make an investigation of the circumstances connected with her death, but his efforts have been frustrated by an unwillingness of any one of the county officials to assume the responsibility of incurring the necessary expenses. The third case is that of an illegitimate child, which recently died quite suddenly in the town of Rye. Dr. Stair made a post-mortem examination, and discovered that death was the result of inflammation of the stomach, but was unable to determine the cause of the inflammation without making an analysis, which he was unwilling to perform without being sure of his pay, and that not been pledged, further investigation was not made.

THE MENNONITES.

The steam-ship Holsatia, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought with her the second delegation of Russian Mennonites, as emigrants to this country. Only ten families arrived yesterday, but altogether there were fifty-four persons. Their names are as follows: Aaron Peters and four children; Michael Wolski, wife, and three children; Heinrich Goerz, wife, and four children; Marie Voth; Franz Goerz, wife, and child; Jacob Funk and five children; Peter Funk, wife, and nine children; Carl Glöckler, wife, and three children; Joh. Strauss, wife, and six children; Johs. Glöckler, wife, and two children. The first named, Aaron Peters, is a very respectable-looking farmer, and looks more like an English farmer than a Russian. They gave their destinations as going to Dakota, Indiana, and Ohio, but the majority will follow their predecessors and go to Elkard, Ind. They slept at Castle Garden last night, and to-day they will probably depart for the West. They all seemed to be in good circumstances, and, no doubt, bring a large sum of money with them, but on this subject they are very reticent. Others are expected in a month or six weeks.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District, Thirteenth Ward, Chas. Mohr, presiding, held a meeting at No. 144 Delancey street last night, indorsing the action of the German Republican Central Committee, to consolidate the German Republican element of this City for future action. Arrangements were also completed for a grand German Republican festival, which is to take place at Jones' Wood on the 9th of September. The arrangements for the celebration are in the hands of a committee composed of the presidents and officers of the several Assembly District organizations.

THE ASTORIA FERRY.

To satisfy an execution instituted by Jacob Wyckhoff, and issued on the 6th of July, Deputy Sheriff Peter McGinnis will sell at public aution, in the City Hall, to-day, all the right, title, and interest of the Queens County Ferry Company, and its real estate on East River and Ninety-second street, together with the corporation lease, which has four years to run. The ferry is from the foot of Ninety-second street to Astoria, and some time ago the Sheriff sold the personal property of the company, but the proceeds were not sufficient to liquidate the claim, and now enough of the real estate will be sold to make up the deficiency.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The prize clam-bake which was to have come off at First Avenue Park yesterday, is postponed until next Tuesday.

We are indebted to the management of the Hamburg American Steam-ship Company for liberal additions to our foreign files.

A fire yesterday morning was caused in the apartments of Mrs. O'Dowd, at No. 454 West Forty-first street, by children playing with matches. Damage $100.

Hugh McCullough and Michael Doyle, who were held to answer on Tuesday for attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill, were admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $500.

Controller Green received to-day an anonymous communication signed "Conscience," inclosing $200, with the request that it be put into the City Treasury. It was credited to the General Fund.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Capt. Francis C. Speight from the Harbor Police to the Thirty-second Precinct, and Capt. Jacob Siebert was assigned to the command of the Harbor Police.

The New-York Liberal Club will hold their two hundred and fifth regular meeting at Plimpton Hall, Stuyvesant street, corner of Ninth, this evening. Mr. J. K. Ingalls will lecture on "Interest and the Usury Laws."

The New-York Central Schuetzencorps, commanded by Capt. John Woller, held its third annual Schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood yesterday. The prizes were awarded in the evening. A banner was presented, and a ball wound up the festivities.

Two of the men, F. Russel and C. Kirwin, who entered the saloon of B. Snyder on Sunday night have been arrested. They are charged with assaulting Snyder and his wife, beating them with tumblers, and also breaking the furniture of the house.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday appointed Dr. Delgado House Surgeon, and Dr. W. Campbell Senior Assistant of the Reception Hospital at Ninety-ninth street; and Dr. McKown Ambulance Surgeon at the Park Hospital, vice Dr. Joyce, resigned.

The civil service appointments for Deputy Collectors in the New-York Custom-house have been again postponed, and will not be decided upon probably for two or three days. The qualifications of the competitors were found to be very nearly equal, all of them passing excellent examinations.

Controller Green, through City Paymaster Moor Falls, commenced the payment of laborers on the big pipes to Aug. 15, but owing to the rain the men were not all in attendance. Those who were not paid yesterday will be paid to-day on the line of the works. Total amount of payment, $9,560 41.

The body of an unknown man, about twenty-six years of age, five feet seven inches in height, red mustache and side whiskers, dressed in black cloth pants and vest, white cotton undershirt, black necktie, striped stockings, and buttoned shoes, was found yesterday in the East River at the foot of King street. The body, which appears to have been for some time in the water, was taken to the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessment, water rent, and interest, $6,407 10; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $8,196 95; market rents and fees, $903; Croton water rents and penalties, $2,324 25; permits to tap water-pipes, $81 50; permits to connect with sewers, &c., $380; sale of Scotch sewer-pipe, $155 48; permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, &c., $1,445; licenses, $64 25; total, $19,957 53.

BROOKLYN.

James Hunter, aged five years, who fell from the second story window of No. 469 Myrtle avenue, on Wednesday morning, died yesterday.

Margaret Lynch, aged forty-seven years, was held yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house on Park avenue near Franklin.

John Dooley, aged eighteen years, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a row-boat from Patrick Donohue, of New-Brighton, Staten Island. The boat was found in his possession.

William Woolhouse, aged twenty-three years, while at work at Reynolds' kindling-wood yard, corner of Ninth and Ainslie streets, died suddenly from hemorrhage of the lungs. The Coroner was notified.

Mary Cook, aged thirty-five years, of Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, New-York, was found yesterday on Fulton street, suffering from epilepsy. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Francis Brown, aged eighteen, was last evening arrested charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, from Louis Sweetser, No. 300 Wyckoff street, on June 9. The watch was recovered the next day at a pawn-shop.

John Macnamara, aged twenty-three years, and William Ferguson, aged forty years, were held for examination, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon, worth $550, from Jeffrey's stable in Navy street. The complaint was made by James F. Farrant, of New-Jersey.

Dr. Alexander King was last evening arrested at No. 249 East Fiftieth street, New-York, by Detective Williams, of Brooklyn, charged with malpractice in the case of Ann Casey, of No. 16 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, who died in June last. King was locked up in the First Precinct Station.

The Eastern District was last evening in darkness, arising, as was supposed, from some defect in the main gas-pipe. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the street and store lamps along First street, between Division avenue and North Sixth street, began to go out, and soon after those extending eastwardly from the river. The consternation among the store-keepers along Grand street and Broadway was great, and the stores were all closed.

The Prospect Park Commissioners have awarded contracts for improving Washington avenue, from Atlantic avenue to the city line, thence to East New-York avenue, to J. E. White, for $73,154 63; for improving, grading, and paving Underhill avenue, to William Sweeney, for $27,178 12; for improving Park place, to John Lynch, for $10,617 03; and for the Butler street improvement, one-third of a mile from Flatbush avenue, to J. P. Cranford, for $16,627 98—all being the lowest bidders.

LONG ISLAND.

The Common Council of Long Island City has appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of two steam fire-engines.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Water Commissioners of Hunter's Point meet to-day at 1 o'clock. Some startling revelations are expected.

The Suffolk County Camp-meeting will continue until next Tuesday evening. It was intended to close the meeting on Sunday evening, but in consequence of the wet weather it will be prolonged.

Justice Kellum, of Rockville Centre, fined Henry Lotz $30 for violating the provisions of the Excise law. This is the first conviction of the kind ever had there.

The new Methodist Episcopal church in Northport is to be dedicated on the 24th inst. It is of brick, 54 feet by 82, the walls rising 30 feet from the floor, and with a tower 86 feet high. The cost is $18,000.

The pastoral relations now existing between Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck and the Reformed Church at Astoria will be dissolved about the middle of September next, the preliminary steps to this end having already been taken.

The residence of Mr. Wm. England, in the northern part of Jamaica village, was entered by burglars on Wednesday morning, and about $40, mostly in small bills, was stolen from one of the pockets of his pantaloons, as they lay across a chair near his bed.

Rev. James O'Beirne, late pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church in Flushing, has recently been transferred to St. John's Church in Twenty-first street, New-York, and the vacancy thus created is to be filled by Rev. H. O'Loughlin, late pastor of the parish of Antrim, Ireland, and understood to be a clergyman of considerable ability. He preached his farewell sermon in Antrim about three weeks ago, and is expected daily to assume his new charge. Rev. P. Mulligan, assistant of the late pastor, at present officiates in the Flushing parish.

STATEN ISLAND.

John McCabe and John Quinn were arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, yesterday, upon a charge of theft, in stealing goods from Mr. Seaman's grocery-store, in the village. The Justice committed them to the County Jail for six months each.

At the general election to be held in Richmond County on the second Tuesday in November next, the following officers are to be elected: A Sheriff, in place of Mr. Alston; a Member of Assembly; two Superintendents of the Poor, in place of Nathan Heal, town of Castleton, and Jacob Egbert, town of Southfield; two Justices of the Sessions, in place of W. H. Allen and Frederick Kassner, of Edgewater; and a Coroner in place of James Dempsey, of New-Brighton—the terms of all these officers expiring on the 1st of January next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Fair opens at Waverley, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The meadows in the Fourth Ward, Hoboken, are completely submerged.

The Hudson County Almshouse has 343 inmates; the average cost of each is $1 39.

The Seacaucus races, that were to have come off the three last days of this week, are postponed on account of the weather.

The cigar-store of Henry Treme, of Roseville, was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of $25 worth of cigars, and a coat and vest.

Christine Archt was arrested in Newark yesterday afternoon, for stealing $70 from Susan Andrews, and committed for examination.

Michael Smith was knocked down and robbed, on the Newark plank-road, by Michael Madigan, on Wednesday night. Madigan was arrested and held to bail.

George Walker, aged forty, died suddenly last night, at No. 92 Pine street, Newark, from, it is supposed, heart disease. The County Physician gave a permit for burial.

The new Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Mercer street, Jersey City, will be finished in four weeks. It is a Gothic structure, the material of Philadelphia brick, with freestone trimmings.

The Paterson Finance Committee, in accordance with the request of the Mayor, have succeeded in cutting down the city's expenses $47,000 for the ensuing fiscal year. Contemplated improvements on streets, &c., are postponed.

KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

The Grand Lodge of the Kesher Shel Barzel was reopened yesterday morning by Grand Saar Rosenthal, at Pythagoras Hall. A number of amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted. An appropriation of $3,500 was made for the current expenses of the Grand Lodge for the coming year.

Mr. Leisersohn, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the reports of the Treasurer and of the Endowment Committee, which were adopted. The report of the Treasurer for the year ending Aug. 14, 1873, shows the receipts to be $5,438, and the expenses $4,213, leaving a balance of $1,232. The Endowment Committee reported that during the same time the receipts were $26,310 58, and the expenses $22,236, leaving a balance of $4,074 58.

The Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Bennett, gave securities to the amount of $5,000, and the Secretary, Simon Meyer, $1,000. The Treasurer and Secretary of the Endowment Committee gave securities to the amount of $25,000 each.

The afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of the formation of a "Supreme Kenneseth" of the Kesher, and also the adopting amendments of the constitution in reference to the representation of each Grand Lodge. One of the amendments provides that this Supreme Body be composed of five Grand Lodges under the following titles: Grand Lodge of the Atlantic Coast, Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Grand Lodge of the Grand West, and Grand Lodge of the North and South-west. Various reports of the Committees on By-laws were submitted, and their recommendations accepted. A number of charters were granted to Grand Lodges in the State of New-York, and one to a German Grand Lodge in Boston. The evening session was occupied in the consideration of the question as to what disposition was best to be made with the surplus of the Endowment Fund of the order, which amounts to over $4,000.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Merchants' Committee having in charge the arrangements for a mass-meeting to advocate increased facilities in the matter of transportation routes between the East and the West, held a meeting yesterday, at the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade. Reports were received from members of the Committee, showing over 400 signatures of prominent firms to the call for the meeting, and many branches of trade have not yet been canvassed. E. B. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the movement was welcomed by all merchants with whom he had conversed, and every person to whom he had presented the call had signed it. No issue had ever been presented to the merchants and property-owners of New-York which had met with such universal approbation from all branches of trade as this; that the movement had a most important bearing upon the welfare of New-York City, and the work done thus far gave promise of most substantial results. The following Sub-Committees were appointed:

On Time and Place of Meeting—F. B. Thurber, W. S. Fairfield, James Pyle, C. F. Wyman, E. F. Browning.

On Speakers—B. P. Baker, Franklin Edson, John F. Henry, H. B. Claflin, Wm. Duryea.

On Resolutions and Officers—John F. Henry, B. B. Sherman, Franklin Edson, E. F. Browning, C. F. Wyman, B. P. Baker, James Pyle, H. B. Claflin, W. S. Fairfield, F. B. Thurber, E. J. Martin, Wm. Duryea.

On motion the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The canvass for signatures to the call is to be continued until all the business interests of the City are united.

THE SUPPOSED DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

The death of John Cortier, yesterday, was not the result of fright. He lived on Eighty-seventh street, and was at work in the neighborhood of the oil-works at Hunter's Point when the explosion took place. He was a bricklayer by trade and had been for several months suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, for which he had been attended by a physician who forbade his working. Pecuniary difficulties obliged him to work, and when the explosion in the empty oil-tank occurred he was far away from it and entirely out of danger, but as soon as he heard the report he exclaimed: "Is there any danger?" and then fell down, bleeding at the mouth. Before any doctor could be summoned he was past recovery. No inquest was held, the attending doctor giving a certificate for burial, and the body was conveyed to the residence of Cortier's family yesterday.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 39 cars reported to arrive, 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,239 head, or 467 cars, against 584 cars for the same time last week; the market was dull at 18c. off on good Cattle, with common entirely neglected; about 1,300 head were disposed of; sales, 245 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,064 to 1,253 ℔s., at $5 12½@$6; 248 head Texas Steers, ranging from 821 to 1,083 ℔s., at $3@$4 87½; 84 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,193 to 1,315 ℔s., at $5 55@$5 80; 221 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 999 to 1,364 ℔s., at $5 12½@$5 80; 108 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 933 to 1,069 ℔s., at $3 50@$4 40; 17 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,317 ℔s., at $5 85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,000 head, against 20,400 head for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's prices; sales yesterday, 1,242 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 55 to 70 ℔s., at $6@$6 62½; 148 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 117 to 141 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,900 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week; the market reacted this morning; prices declined 20c. ℘ cwt.; sales, 750 head Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Michigan Hogs, ranging from 180 to 250 ℔s., at $4 85@$5 25; good Yorkers quoted $5 15@$5 25; heavy Hogs for the Boston market, $4 80@$5; grassers neglected.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—Cattle dull; heavy receipts depress the market, ⅛c.@¼c. lower. Very best on sale to-day 5¼c.@6⅛c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¾c.@4¼c.; receipts, 2,258 head; sales, 1,926 head. Hogs active and a shade higher; sales at 7c.@7¾; receipts, 6,849 head. Sheep fairly active at 4¼c.@6c.; receipts, 4,792 head.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard active at 11¼@11½ reals ℘ arrobe. Exchange weak; on United States, 60 days, currency, 30½@31 premium; short sight, 32½@33 premium; 60 days, gold, 50 premium; short sight, 52 premium; on London, 64@66 premium; on Paris, 46½ premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38½c. Resin quiet at $3 25 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar dull at $2 80.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. J. D. Mitchell, Capt. J. B. Baker, E. C. Moulton, Mrs. J. Neill and 3 children, C. S. Hull, Dr. L. L. Strozer, Samuel Hoggett and wife, C. P. Devereux, wife and servant, E. Heidt, J. A. Brewer, A. P. Mead, John Convoy, Lewis Steiner, Frederick Peterson, John Smith, Max Stern, Richard Wichham, D. McCarthy, D. Grimm, E. Neill, G. H. Stone.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Caledonia, from Glasgow.—Henry Clayton, E. Hornsey, Sampson Sharp, Jos. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Agnes Swanston, Alfred Wilde, Wm. Wilde, Jas. H. Willis, John Clark, David Hargan, John Lambie, Mrs. H. Lawrie, Maggie Lawrie, Robt. Martin, John Brodie Miller, John Donathy and lady, James Donathy, John McCartney, Mrs. Ellen McManus, Mary McManus, Miss White, Gustaf Seifert, V. Seifert, Mrs. W. Shiels, Augusta Shiels, H. P. Cole, M. D., Rev. W. T. Erwin, Geo. W. Gudwood, Adam Hattie, H. Hicks, W. S. Howard, Miss A. Searings, R. T. Starr, R. W. Woodward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:17 | Sun sets.....6:43 | Moon sets...1:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:26 | Gov. Island..8:15 | Hell Gate.....9:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Wass, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Bros.; City of Mexico, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bacon, Boston, H. F. Dimock; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Lisbon, Dunning, Caibarien, Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Fidelia, (Ger.,) Kroppman, Stettin; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Copenhagen, Tetens & Bockmann; Memento, (Norw.,) Hoy, London, Tetens & Bockmann; Elenor, (Norw.,) Sormson, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Aeger, (Norw.,) Amudsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Medora, (Russ.,) Humberg, Cronstadt, Boyd & Hincken; Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballou, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Jennie Armstrong, (Br.,) Falvey, Liverpool, C. W. Berteaux.

Schrs. Julia A. Decker, Freeman, Provincetown, B. J. Wenberg; Ella G. McLean, (Br.,) Cook, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Charles McCarthy, Colcord, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Germ, Holmes, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; W. H. Mailler, Crowley, Provincetown.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Aug. 6, via Havre 10th, with mdse. and 683 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook 20th inst., at 8 P. M.; Aug. 18, lat. 43 20, lon. 58 40, spoke bark Duke of Edinburgh, (Br.,) from Cardiff, for New-York. Same date, lat. 42 18, lon. 16 31, passed a [illegible] steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol Aug. 6, with mdse. and 185 passengers to E. K. Morgan's Sons. Aug. 13, lat. 47, lon. 36 40, passed an abandoned brig with the masts gone; had been [illegible] stripped of everything; 14th, lat. 46 21, lon. 40 12, passed bark Paragon, bound E.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Aug. 6, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Henderson Brothers. Aug. 18, lat. 43 10, lon. 60 30, exchanged signals with an Anchor Line steamer bound —.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Manila April 8, with sugar and hemp to A. A. Low & Bros.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 71 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Lat. 47 40, lon. 54 41, signalized a Norwegian bark showing letters B. D. P. Q., bound W.

Bark Verdande, (Swe.,) Bohlin, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides, wool, and 1 passenger to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Von-der-Heydt, (Ger.,) Kupke, Dieppe 52 ds., with chalk to S. L. Merchant & Co.—vessel to Theodore Ruger.

Bark Francesco Cilento, (Ital.,) Cacace, Tarragona 38 ds., with liquorice to J. C. McAndrews—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Union, of Philadelphia, Blanchard, Pensacola 22 ds., with yellow pine to R. M. Bushnell—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Bark Emma, (of Truro, N. S.,) Card, Leghorn 52 ds., with marble to J. Fabbricotti—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Alberto, (Ital.,) Lauro, Bone 47 days, with minerals to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Aladdin, (Norw.,) Evensen, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Aurelius, (Ger.,) Krull, Glasgow 53 ds., with water-pipes to Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Arthur Eldredge, Brasos, Santiago (Texas) 21 ds., with hides and skins to Woodhouse & Rudd. Same date, off Cape Florida, saw brig Wanderer, bound E.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sparkling Sea, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Helen Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Norwalk.
Sarah Wooster, Hopkins, Providence.
Schr. Soudolphon, Alysford, Pembroke.
Schr. S. A. Watts, Watts, New-London.
Schr. Fred. Tylor, Terrill, Somerset.
Schr. C. M. Dexter, Stowley, Providence.
Schr. Juliet, Clausen, Bangor, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Mira A. Pratt, Pratt, New-London.
Schr. Julia Clinch, Maloney, Musquash, N. S., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.
Schr. Traveller, Haddock, Portland, Conn., for Washington, D. C.
Schr. Jane Waroo, Lowe, Stonington.
Schr. F. Nelson, Hall, St. George, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Veronda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Franklin Prince, Flondon, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emillie Belle, Kelly, Denis, with fish to Samuel Crowell.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. Thomas Owen, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Hall, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Velocipede, Rodgers, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin West.
Schr. Mary Grace, Bishop, Providence.
Schr. Lenora, Ashby, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Keene, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Norris, Chase, Dennisport, with fish to Samuel Crowell.
Schr. Jas. Henry, Trueworsy, Rockland, with lime to Condee & Pressey.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ruth, Halsey, Mitchell, Norwich.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Hoyt, New-London.
Schr. Beloda, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Crowell, Pawtucket, for Alexandria.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Annie E., Secord, St. John, N. B., with spiles to order.
Schr. Margaret, Clark, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Agnes, Brown, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.
Schr. Wm. S. Doughten, Johnson, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Frank Hebert, Kelly, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Montevue, Jeffreys, Virginia.
Schr. Jas. Veldran, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph and Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Kelly, Virginia.
Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, Jacksonville 6 ds., with naval stores and lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.
Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.
Schr. A. E. Moore, Philippe, Richmond, Va.
Schr. W. M. Everett, Bear, Richmond, Va.
Schr. G. H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Van Cleef, Baltimore.
Schr. E. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.

Anchored at Hart's Island.—Brig C. Morris, (Br.,) Morris, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order; schrs. Balloon, McCormick, Bangor, with lumber to order; Louisa Crockett, Flanders, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order; Ira Hudson, Greeley, Rockland, with lime to order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; barks Camelio, from Girgenti; Alexandrina, from Cienfuegos; Mary McKee, from Baltimore; schrs. O. M. Remington, from Cape Haytien; W. D. Bickford, from St. Marc.

Also arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston; bark Nelox, from Rosario.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. schr. M. M. Pote, from Boston; schr. Mary Mankin, from New-York.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The steamer Cleopatra, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Abbotsford, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston; schrs. M. B. Bramhall, from New-York; Cornelia Dennison, from New-London.

Sld. steam-ship Magnolia, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 20—9 A. M.—Arr., schrs. Carrie Walker, Sidney, C. B., for New-York; Susan, Port Caledonia, for do.; J. W. Woodruff, Deer Isle, for Washington, D. C.; Sophie, Hallowell, for do.

Sld. steamer Fortune, (N. S.;) brig Henry Perkins; schrs. Sophie, Susan, Valliant, Carrie Walker, and J. W. Woodruff.

Wind E.; cloudy.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Surprise, June 4, lat. 25 S., lon. 53 E., spoke bark Esperance, (Fr.,) from Tillicherry, for Bordeaux; 6th, lat. 25 S., lon. 50 E., ship Slieve Donard, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Liverpool; same date, &c., bark Olivia Davia, from Singapore, for New-York; bark Naval Brigade, (Br.,) from Port Adelaide, for London; 24th, lat. 35 S., lon. 19 E., ship Idea of the South, (Br.,) Port Adelaide, for London.

By bark Von der Heydt, Aug. 9, lat. 36, lon. 64, spoke schr. Hiawatha, hence, for Laguayra.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Delamotte, sld. yesterday for New-York via Queenstown.

The Allan Line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Ritchie, from Baltimore Aug. 6, arr. at this port yesterday.

MOVILLE, Aug. 21.—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York Aug. 9, for Glasgow, called here to-day and proceeded.

BERGEN, Aug. 19.—Steam-ship Peter Jebsen, Wulff, sld. for New-York.

ANTWERP, Aug. 20.—Steam-ship C. F. Funch, Kundsen, arr. early this morning.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
A FRESH INVOICE OF
Fashionable Fans,
NEW STYLES OF DECORATION.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON FOR BUILDINGS,
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SUCCESSOR TO SCHULTZ & WARKER,
NO. 860 BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST. AND UNION-SQUARE.
MINERAL SPRING WATERS,
examined and indorsed by the leading chemical authorities of the United States. NATURAL MINERAL WATERS kept on hand. The business (including the CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRING) continues the same as heretofore, Mr. Warker having withdrawn.
March 1, 1872.